THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 132. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FINANCIAL BUDGET.

Abstract of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

Improvement in the Economical Condition of the Country.

Restoration of the Specie Standard—How it May be Achieved.

The Question of Contraction.

Failure of a High Tariff.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Owing to the great length of the other Executive documents which we publish this afternoon, we are able to give only an abstract of Secretary McCulloch's report. In it will be found, however, the most material portions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.—In conformity with law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to Congress this, his regular annual report. The finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, are in a much more satisfactory condition than they were when the Secretary had the honor to make to Congress his last annual report. Since the 1st day of November, 1866, $193,909,263 of interest bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness and of temporary loans, have been paid or converted into bonds, and the public debt, deducting therefrom cash in the Treasury, which is to be applied to its payment, has been reduced $59,805,553. During the same period a decided improvement has also been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country. The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to that extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits to which a redundant and especially a depreciated currency is always an incentive, and has had no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes have been small and trade generally inactive, in no other commercial country has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.

Since the 1st day of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and five per cent. notes have all been paid, with the exception of small amounts. The compound interest have been reduced from $217,024,160 to $71,878,040. $11,560,000 having been taken up with the three per cent. certificates; seven and three-tenths notes from $830,000,000 to $337,978,800; United States notes, including fractional currency, from $459,504,311 to $387,871,477; while the cash in the treasury has been increased from $88,218,055 to $133,998,398; and the funded debt has been increased $486,504,800. While this has been accomplished there has been no commercial crisis, and outside the Southern States, which are still greatly suffering from the effects of the war, there has been no considerable financial embarrassment.

In his last report the Secretary remarked that, after a careful survey of the whole field, he was of opinion that specie payments might be resumed, and ought to be resumed, as early as the first day of July, 1868, while he indulged the hope that such would be the character of future legislation, and such the condition of our productive industry, that this most desirable event might be brought about at a still earlier day. These anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption. The expenses of the War Department, by reason of Indian hostilities and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, have greatly exceeded the estimates. The Government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue upon distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory. These facts and apprehensions created in Europe, and to some extent at home, by the utterances of some of our public men upon the subject of finance and taxation, that public faith might not be maintained, may postpone the time when specie payments shall be resumed; but, notwithstanding these unexpected embarrassments, much preliminary work has been done, and there is not, in the opinion of the Secretary, any insuperable difficulty in the way of an early and permanent restoration of specie standard. It may not be safe to fix the exact time; but with favorable crops next year, and with no legislation unfavorable to contraction at this session, it ought not to be delayed beyond the first of January, or at the farthermost the first of July, 1869. Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. When the country is in a condition to maintain specie payments they will be restored as a necessary consequence. To such a condition of national prosperity as will insure a prominent restoration of the specie standard the following measure, in the opinion of the Secretary, important, if not indispensable:—

First. The funding or paying of the balance of the interest-bearing notes, and the continued contraction of the paper currency.

Second. The maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt.

Third. Restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government.

In the present condition of the country, and in view of the relations that the national banks sustain to the Government, ignoring, in this connection, the question of good faith, the Secretary has no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they should be sustained. They are so interwoven with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of the Government that they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles which it is now in no condition to meet. At some more propitious period, when the Union shall have been fully restored, and all the States shall have attained that substantial prosperity which their great resources and the energy of their people must sooner or later secure for them, it may perhaps be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with. The present is not a favorable time to consider this question. The condition of our political and financial affairs is too critical to justify any action that would compel the national banks, or any considerable number of them, to call in their loans, and put their bonds upon the market for the purpose of providing means of retiring their circulation. Conservative legislation is now indispensable. The public mind is too sensitive, business is too unsteady, and the political future is too uncertain to warrant any financial experiments. Fortunately none are required. The national banking system has furnished a circulation, depreciated, it is true like United States notes, but solvent beyond question, and current throughout the Union. It has aided in regulating domestic exchanges, and furnished Government with valuable financial agents. Had it not been adopted the state banks would have continued as long as they were tolerated, to furnish the country with bank notes. In most of the States banks were not required to deposit stocks for the security of their notes, and in those States where security was required there was no limit to the amount of bonds that might be deposited, and consequently no limit to amount of notes that might be put in circulation. In other States there was no security beyond the capital of banks, and frequently the unreal and partial liability of stockholders. Generally deceptive, who can estimate the extent of injury which the people and Government would have sustained if State institutions, without any other restrictions than were enforced by State laws, had been permitted during the war to occupy the field. All having suspended specie payments, and thereby been relieved from the necessity of furnishing evidences of solvency, banks unwisely or dishonestly managed would have stood on a level with those which were managed wisely and honestly, while the latter would have found it difficult to keep their issues within reasonable limits, stimulated, as they would have been, to issue freely by the necessities of the Government and the increasing demand for money, which is always the result of an increased supply. The former would have poured out the irredeemable promises until distrust created panic and panic disaster. That the national system, with its limited and secured circulation and its restricted provisions, by suspending the State systems, has prevented a financial crisis there can be but little doubt. For this it is entitled to credit, and for this and for other reasons suggested it should be sustained until a better system shall be devised, or the country is in a condition to dispense with bank issues altogether.

Arguments in favor of compelling the banks to retire their notes and yield the field to the notes of the Government are based upon the supposition that if three hundred millions United States notes were substituted for three hundred millions of national bank notes now in circulation the Government would save some eighteen millions dollars interest which is now a gratuity to the banks. That there would be no such saving, nor any saving, by the proposed substitution, is clearly shown by the Comptroller of the Currency in his accompanying report, to which the attention of Congress is especially asked. If an account were opened with the banks, and they were charged interest on three hundred millions of dollars, and the losses sustained through those that have failed and credited with interest on the United States notes held by them as a permanent reserve, with taxes paid by them to the Government and States, and with a commission covering only what has been saved in transferring and disbursing the public money, it would be ascertained that the banks were not debtors to the United States.

It is not necessary, however, for the Secretary to dwell on this point, as his main objection to the substitution would not be removed if a saving of interest would be effected by it. Regarding, as he does, the issue of United States notes in the first instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, as fraught with mischief, the Secretary can conceive no circumstances that would justify a further issue. These depreciated but legal-tender notes, notwithstanding the reduction that has taken place, still stand in the way of a return to specie payments. A substitution of them for bank notes would be regarded by him and by the country as a declaration that resumption had been indefinitely postponed. If those now outstanding shall be retired at the rate of four millions per month, the amount in actual circulation will soon be reduced so that they may not seriously retard the restoration to a true measure value. If, on the contrary, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever, their value should be increased, especially if they should be made the sole paper circulation of the country, a false measure of value will be continued, speculation will be stimulated, industry will decline, and great risk be incurred. That financial health will be easily obtained by a revulsion, the effect of which upon the material interests and credit of the country no one can estimate. Such a revulsion the Secretary is most anxious to prevent, and he, therefore, cannot approve of the proposition for substituting notes of the United States for national bank notes, but recommends that the policy of contraction be continued.

Apprehension that this policy will embarrass healthy trade is, in his judgment, unfounded. Legitimate business has not suffered by the curtailment which has taken place within the last two years, nor will it permanently suffer by such a contraction prudently enforced, as may be necessary to bring the precious metals again into circulation. What business requires is a stable currency; what enterprise demands is the assurance that it shall not be balked of its just rewards by an unreliable measure of value.

It is frequently urged by those who admit that the currency is redundant, that the country is not now in a condition to bear further contraction; that its growth will soon render contraction unnecessary; that business, if left to itself, will rapidly increase to such an extent as to require three hundred and eighty millions of United States notes and fractional currency, and three hundred millions of bank notes now outstanding, for its proper and needful accommodation. Nothing can be more fallacious than this unfortunately popular idea. An irredeemable currency is a financial disease which retards growth instead of encouraging it; which stimulates speculation, but diminishes labor. A healthy growth is to be secured by a removal of disease, and not by postponing the proper treatment of it in the expectation that the vigorous constitution of the patient will eventually overcome it.

The next subject to be considered, in connection with the permanent resumption of specie payment, is the maintenance of public faith, which involves the necessity of wise and stable revenue laws, impartially and rigorously enforced. Economy in the public expenditures, and a recognition of the obligation of Government to pay its bonds in accordance with the understanding under which they were issued. The remarks of the Secretary in this report upon the subject of public revenue must necessarily be brief and general. Fortunately, the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the Revenue is so full and exhaustive as to render any elaborate discussion of this great subject on his part unnecessary. Taxation, the power to tax, is one of the most important powers exercised by a Government. To tax wisely, so as to raise large revenues without oppressing industry, is one of the most difficult duties ever devolved upon the law-making power. Taxation can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes; it is, therefore, of great importance that the Revenue laws should be stable. By this it is not meant that they should be unchangeable, but that while from time to time they may be modified to meet the changing condition of the country, the principles upon which they are based should be so wise and just as to give them permanency of character. Perhaps as much mischief has resulted from the frequent changes in the tariff laws of the United States as from their defects. From the time when the first tariff was framed, in 1789, up to the last session of Congress, the tariff has been a fruitful subject of discussion, and at no period has the policy of government in regard to customs duties been considered as definitely settled. There has been a constant struggle between the advocates and opponents of protection and free trade, ascendency generally being with the protectionists. The tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828 1842, and 1861, were all of a highly protective character. Those of 1833 and 1846 reduced duties largely and looked in the direction of free trade. So evenly, however, have parties been divided, that although protective laws have generally been in force, at no period from 1789 to the present day have importers and manufacturers had any reasonable assurances that the existing tariff laws might not be suddenly and materially altered. That the effect of these changes, actual and apprehended, has been highly injurious to the country, cannot be questioned. That it has not been disastrous indicates the readiness of the people of the United States to adapt their business to policy of the Government, whatever it may be. Frequent changes of the tariff laws are attributable to the fact that in none of them has revenue been the principal object. There has never been in the United States a strictly revenue tariff, and consequently there has been no stability in the tariff laws. Up to 1861 the revenue from customs under any scale of duties adapted were sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and therefore the question now so interesting was hardly a prominent one.

In the present financial condition of the country large revenues are indispensable, and in adjusting the present tariff the question of revenue must necessarily be a question of paramount importance. When the Government was substantially free from debt, and the public expenditures were small, as was the case before the Rebellion, a revenue tariff, properly adjusted to the public necessities, would have been a low tariff; but now, when a heavy debt and liberal expenditures create a necessity for large revenues, a considerable portion of which must for some years to come be derived from customs, it is difficult to perceive how, without excessive importations, a strictly revenue tariff can fail to be a high one. It may thus turn out that the necessities of government may give incidentally to American manufacturers the production they are supposed to require, without special legislation, always odious and generally unreliable, in their behalf.

Inasmuch as large and permanent revenues cannot be realized unless the laws are so framed as not to bear heavily upon industrial pursuits, a tariff which, harmonizing with the internal taxes, should year by year yield the largest revenues, would undoubtedly prove to be the least prejudicial to the national growth and prosperity. A high tariff, by reducing importations, or by oppressing important branches of trade and industry which are subject to internal duties, might prove to be as unfavorable to revenue as a low one, and equally unsuited to the public necessities. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be protective, while for the past two years it has been highly productive of revenue; but its failure to protect those interests for whose benefit it was in a great measure framed, and the large revenues which have been derived from it, do not prove it to be in any just sense a revenue tariff. It has failed to give to American manufactures the protection it was intended to afford, and it has yielded much larger revenues than were anticipated, because the high prices prevailing in the United States have stimulated importations. It does not follow because it is producing a large revenue now that it will continue to do so when business and the currency shall be restored to a healthy condition. The time will soon come when the United States will cease to be the most favorable country to sell in, and when it must pay for what it purchases, not in its bonds, but in its own productions.

In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important modifications will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by an irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session; but there are some features of it, and some matters connected with it, which require early attention.

The experience of the department discloses many disadvantages attendant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high, and estimated on an ad valorem basis. For the collection of such duties machinery more or less complicated is necessary for verification abroad of invoices of importations, and for examination and appraisement of merchandise on its arrival in this country. In every instance a comparison is required between the invoice estimate and the general value in the principal markets of the country to which a commodity is exported. The difficulty of ascertaining the foreign market value, especially in cases where a commodity is manufactured expressly for transportation, affording tempting opportunities for successful undervaluation and high rates of duty, offer inducements for evasion more than commensurate with the risk of detection. Since the passage of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, the rates of duty, which were exclusively ad valorem, have on many articles been specific. The system of specific duties appears to have given much satisfaction to honorable dealers and to officers of customs for the ease with which the character and quantity of merchandise imported can be determined, for the uniformity with which duties may be assessed at different sorts, and particularly as it precludes the possibility of fraudulent undervaluations. Without recommending an exclusive adoption of the specific duties, the Secretary would suggest for the consideration of Congress whether the system might not with propriety be extended to all commodities on which the duty bears a large proportion to value, or of which foreign market price is subject to great fluctuations, or is from other causes with difficulty ascertained.

[*Continued in Third Edition.*]

CHARLES DICKENS.

HIS FIRST READING IN AMERICA.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Ever since it was announced that Mr. Dickens would give his first Reading on this side of the Atlantic in Boston, the inhabitants of our quaint, old-fashioned sister city have been in a state of feverish excitement. No sooner was the news flashed along the cable that he was coming, that everything was immediately put in apple-pie order. The streets were all swept from one end of the city to the other, for the second time in the twenty-four hours; the State House and the old South Church were painted, offhand, a delicate rose pink; a new statue of Edward Everett was put up in the Public Garden, in the attitude of throwing up his hat and shouting "Hurrah!" every bookseller's window was stacked up with copies of Ticknor & Field's new edition of "Dickens," to the temporary displacement of Longfellow's "Dante" and Dr. Holmes' "Guardian Angel;" the cigar-shops came out as one man with their brands all new-christened, and nothing is smoked, chewed, or taken in snuff to-day but "Little Nell Cigars," Mr. Squeers' Fine Cut, the Mantilini Plug, and the "Genuine Pickwick Snuff;" while at every turn, in the illustrated newspapers, in the hotel offices, and in all the shop windows, the new portrait of Mr. Dickens is to be seen, showing us a man somewhat past middle life, with thin grey hair, a scanty beard, and eyes downcast reading on a book; a striking contrast to the boyish face of twenty-five years ago, with its large eyes full of wonder and sensitive feeling, its delicate, almost girlish contour, and its long locks of dark, abundant hair. The younger portrait was, perhaps, a little flattered; but the older one is as good as a quiet, impassive picture of a face full of life and expression, and rarely at rest, can be. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dickens at dinner a few days ago, and, of course, it was not difficult to recognize him, even though seeing him for the first time; but this portrait would, we think, have helped us but little. All we can say is, to these who wish to know beforehand how so famous a man will look when they see him, is that this portrait prepares the mind to recognize him, but that is all its office. It shows us all that time, and labor, and care have done, to batter down the beautiful house of youth and haunting fancy, but it gives no gleam of the radiant spirit that still lights up the enchanter's face.

Meanwhile, until to-night, Mr. Dickens has kept himself strictly secluded from all but one or two old and intimate friends. His rooms are at the Parker House, and there he has remained, busily engaged all day, in writing and study, except when he is taking his daily eight mile "constitutional" walk with his publisher, Fields, and steadily declining all the invitations to breakfast, dinner, tea, supper, parties, balls, and drives that hospitable Boston pours in upon him in an unfailing stream. Much of his time is spent in the most laborious painstaking study of the parts he is to read. Indeed, the public has but little idea of the cost—in downright hard work of mind, and body, and voice—at which these readings are produced. Although Mr. Dickens has read, now, nearly five hundred times, I am assured, on the best authority, that he never attempts a new part in public until he has spent at least two months in study over it as faithful and searching as Rachel or Cushman would give to a new character. This study extends not merely to the analysis of the text, to the discrimination of character, to the minutest points of elocution; but decides upon the facial expression, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the attitude, and even the material surroundings of the actor, for, *Acting it is, not Reading*, in the ordinary sense, at all. Mr. Dickens is so essentially an artist that he cannot neglect the slightest thing that may serve to heighten the effect of what he has undertaken to do. And he is as conscientious, so strict in all his dealings—a very martinet in business and thorough man of affairs—that he will leave nothing undone, that time and labor can do, to give to the public that pays so much for the pleasure of hearing him, the full worth of its money. This is the reason why he, a man of the world, greatly delighting in society, thoroughly fitted to enjoy it himself, and to make others enjoy it—deliberately cuts himself off from it, until his task shall be done. "I am come here," he says, "to read. The people expect me to do my best, and how can I do it if I am all the time on the go? My time is not my own, when I am preparing to read, any more than it is when I am writing a novel, and I can as well do one as the other without concentrating all my powers on it until it is done." Whoever, then, fancies that the crowd that packed the Tremont Temple to-night, that the crowd which, after the splendid success of this first reading, will continue to pack it till the readings are all over—have given their money for a bagatelle, an hour's careless play of genius—whoever thinks this, is quite mistaken. This wonderful two-hours performance—so full of varied power: brimfull, from end to end, of feeling, pathos, mirth, and fun, a sunlit shower of smiles and tears, not to be described in words, hardly to be comprehended by the mind; all this—if it be not the pure result of unremitting study, and thought, and physical labor, would, at least, not have been the perfect thing it is, without these helps.

Although the tickets for the readings carry twice repeated on their face the request that "the audience would all be seated punctually at 8 o'clock," it was nearly 8·15 before the vast crowd had simmered down to a state of comparative quizscence. And it was indeed a vast audience—such a crowd as is seldom gathered in a single hall to meet any single man. The line of carriages ran down all manner of streets and lost itself in the suburbs. All the cars leading from the outlying towns brought in fresh recruits to the great army, and the snow that had been falling all the afternoon at last gave up trying to get to the pavement, and went to some other place, while the moon shone out and helped the gas-lamps light the gay, struggling, swarming multitude that was trying to get inside the doors—watched by a long-faced, silent multitude that crowded round the door-ways without tickets and no hope of getting in at all. Inside the house the scene was striking enough. Few cities, anywhere, could show an audience of such character. Hardly a notable man in Boston, or fifty miles about, but was there, and we doubt if in London itself Mr. Dickens ever read before such an assemblage. There sat Longfellow, looking like the very spirit of Christmas, with his ruddy cheeks and bright soft eyes looking out from the vest of snow-white hair and snow-white beard. There was Holmes, looking crisp and fine like a tight little grape-skin full of wit instead of wine. There was Lowell, as if Sidney himself had come back with his poet's heart smiling sadly through his poet's eyes. Here too was the elder Dana, now an old man of eighty, with long grey hair falling round a face bright with shrewd intelligence, as able now as thirty years ago to write "Paul Felton; or, the Buccaneer." Running the eye over the hall, one saw other men widely known. Charles Eliot Norton, whose translation of Dante's "Vita Nuova" may well stand side by side with his master Longfellow of the grander song. There in the gallery is Edwin Whipple. Yonder is Fields, to whom all owe this great pleasure, for he suggested, urged, and made this visit of Dickens easy to him. Bishop Eastburn, over on the other side, seems thankful that clergymen have yet some pleasures left. There is Poole, the Librarian of the Athenæum, one of our men who knows most about books, and Samuel Eliot, the President of the Social Science, and George Green, who recently crossed blades with Bancroft. Emerson's face I could not catch. Concord is far away, and snow storms no joke to travel in. Nor did Whittier come as was promised—Whittier, who has never in his life been present at an evening entertainment of any description, concert or even, strange to say, a lecture. He promised, but at the last his heart failed him; and the "good grey head that all men know" did not bless our eyes to-night.

I have said that Dickens is an artist in all he does, and seldom have I seen a more finished piece of work than this whole reading. So careful is he of every point, that nothing shall go amiss, that he has brought with him from England all the appointments by which he is surrounded when he reads at home. At the back of the platform is stretched a long screen covered with dark red cloth—red at least it looked by gaslight, though Fields told me it was purple—and in front of it stands a table with square legs covered with rich crimson velvet—the top, also, covered with the same, hanging over the edge, and bordered with a heavy fringe. At one side of this table projects a little shelf, also covered with velvet, on which are a water-bottle and glass, and at the left hand corner is a square block about eight inches high—that also covered, top and sides, with velvet, like the rest. On this block the reader rests his book, and uses it, besides, as an accessory in his byplay. Now it is Bob Cratchite's desk in Scrooge's office. Now it is Mr. Fizziwig's desk, from which he looks benignantly down on his apprentices. Now it is the desk on which rests the Christmas goose of the Cratchite family. A very useful little velvet box Mr. Dickens makes it, I assure you, and the audience gets to look upon it as quite a delightful piece of furniture.

Mr. Dickens is not quite as rigid in his punctuality as dear Fanny Kemble used to be, who began like a beautiful fate, the minute the clock struck 8, no matter whether people had come or not, and treated the laggards to bewitching frowns, as they crept, belated, up the isles. But at last he comes! He enters, holding the book in both hands, comes up the steps with a quick, springing walk, and, standing at his velvet desk, proceeds to work, like a man of business. He is dressed with perfect neatness and simplicity, but a trace of the old foppery—the autumn's flower of all the youthful dandyism—is seen in his buttonhole in the shape of a white carnation, and a pink rosebud on his shirt front. There is nothing more pretending than a plain gold stud. He has, to be sure, considerable watch-chain, and on his finger a diamond ring, but nothing is noticeable in his dress. He stands there a quiet gentleman, plain Charles Dickens; and that name is grace and ornament enough.

For a Boston audience, his reception is remarkably enthusiastic. Seldom does the polished ice of this proper community crack as loudly and as cheerily, under the thawing beams of any intellectual sun, as it did to-night when Dickens stood before them, and while cheer after cheer broke forth, and cries of welcome and clapping of innumerable kids, rose and fell and rose again in a friendly roar, tried to speak and was defeated, and returned gallantly to the charge again, but has scarcely got as far as "Ladies" when he was obliged to succumb, and made another dash at "Gentlemen," and gave it up, and at last saw that one Englishman was nothing to so many hundred Yankees, and waited smiling and bowing until they had had their will, and were ready to let him have his.

The very first words "Marley was dead, to begin with! That was certain"—settled the question of success. The way in which those words were uttered, showed also that the reading was to depend for all effect upon the worth of what was read, and upon the sincerity of the reader. From first to last there is no trickery in it—full of action, abounding in gesture, with a voice for every character in every mood; with a face for every man, woman, and child, reflecting every feeling. There is no straining for stage effect, no attitudizing, no affectation. The most effective reading we ever listened to—it was the most beautifully simple, straightforward, hearty piece of painting from life. Dear Bob Cratchite made twenty-five hundred friends before he had spoken two words, and if everybody had obeyed the impulse of his heart, and sent him a Christmas goose, he would have been suffocated, in a twinkling, under a mountain of poultry. As for the delightful Fizziwigs, not the coldest heart in the audience but warmed to them at once. Probably never was a ball so thoroughly enjoyed as the one given by these worthy people to their apprentices. The greatest hit of the evening was the point were the dance executed by Mr. and Mrs. Fizziwig to Miss Fizziwig was described. The contagion of the audience's laughter reached Mr. Dickens himself, who with difficulty brought out the inimitable drollery, "after which Mr. Fizziwig cut positively—cut so that a light seemed to shine from his very calves, and he actually winked with his legs." This was too much for Boston, and I thought the roof would go off. Next to this, the most effective point was Tiny Tim, whose plaintive treble, with Bob Cratchite's way of speaking of him, brought out so many pocket handkerchiefs that it looked as if a snow-storm had somehow got into the hall without tickets. Seldom do we hear such genuine pathos as that with which Mr. Dickens read the poor father's lament over his little lame child, and great was the genius which enabled him to walk so safely on the dangerous edge that separates nature, pure and simple, from mere travestie.

The Christmas party at the house of Scrooge's nephew, where Tuppins plays blind man's buff with the plump sister in the lace tucker, was a thing never to be forgotten. When Dickens said, "I no more believe that that man was blindfolded than I believe that he had eyes in his boots," his facial expression—indignant as of a man who is being put upon, and yet with a consciousness of the absurdity of the statement that makes him laugh in spite of his anger—was inimitable, and it was long before the audience would let him get on. At last we had it, and the plump sister with the lace tucker became immortal. There was an intermission of about ten minutes between the reading of "The Christmas Carol" and "The Trial Scene from Pickwick," and as he closed the book with Tiny Tim's "God bless us every one," the enthusiasm of the vast assembly broke forth in such expressions as, to those who know the impassive nature of Boston audiences, showed plainly enough that the heart under all their silk and broadcloth was fairly stirred and beating with warm good-will. But Dickens was plainly not to be persuaded into a speech. For all the uproar, he did not appear again, until the court called up the case of Bardell versus Pickwick. It was easy to see that the reader himself had a peculiar affection for this part—a leaf torn from a book that is associated with the beginning of his fame, the end out of which this splendid tree-stock, set with flower and fruit, has grown. He read it with full force, throwing himself into it with all his heart, and, I may add, with all his body, for he put much more acting into this part of his reading than into the first part. Sergeant Buzfuz's speech to the jury was without a flaw, a pearl of the art of acting, and no words of mine or anybody could express the way in which Nathaniel Winkle was before us. Not less excellent was the Judge—the sourest, dryest, most cross grained piece of legal stupidity that ever was seen or heard of. Talk about facial expression, nothing more wonderful was ever seen than the change from the Judge, who seemed to always be smelling something disagreeable, to the frank, cheery face of Samuel Weller, as fresh as a rose and as good to look at. Here was a scene. The minute the Court said, "Call up Samuel Weller," that friend of near thirty years' standing was recognized by all Boston at a glance, and his mounting the stand was a signal for such a hand-shaking (speaking in a figure) that he will never forget. And wasn't it jolly to see him, jolly to hear him, and jolliest of all to hear that deep, rich voice of his old father, deep and rich as the foam on his quart pot of ale, calling out from the gallery, "Put it down with a *we*, my lord, put it down with a *we*."

In reading these works of his, Mr. Dickens neither follows the original text, nor adheres closely by any means to the text of the pretty and convenient handbooks which he has himself condensed and prepared. He leaves out a good deal, changes words, mistakes words sometimes, and really much of it seems impromptu. I thought, now and then, that he was thinking of his present audience, and putting in what he fancied would suit better here than in London. • His delivery has marked peculiarities, and is thoroughly original. He deals much in the rising inflection at the end of sentences, is sometimes monotonous, and keeps up old pronunciations that we seldom hear on this side of the water—"*Clark*" for clerk, "wind" with a long "*i*," "*Ojus*" for odious, are a few. But, on the whole, his accent and pronunciation are not what we call English. The great difference between his delivery, and that of our best Americans, is in its slow, deliberate, clear-cut distinctness. This is in the descriptive parts. Where it suits the occasion, his delivery takes every shape, and is good for all needs. Scroggs' growl, Bob Cratchit's trembling appeal, the pompous bluster of Buzfuz, Mrs. Cluppin's maundering whine, and Sam Weller's manly yeoman's shout are all echoed by that magical voice, which will be recognized wherever it is heard in America as the voice of a great author, and of the greatest, perhaps (certainly in versatility of power the greatest), that has ever charmed our Western World.

THE POWER OF THE TIMES.—A correspondent of the paper says:—"The *Times* having taken up the subject of cheap food, it is now in everybody's mouth." Which causes foolish *Fun* to ask whether it is the *Times* or cheap food that is in everybody's mouth?

FIRST EDITION

STATE OF THE NATION.

The American Annual Budget.

Second Message of President Andrew Johnson.

The Repeal of the Reconstruction Acts Demanded.

Negro Suffrage and its Dangers

Bitter Opposition to Congress

Southern States Ought to be Admitted at Once.

Important Financial Views.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations.

Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented; an enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches, as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the Rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable.

Disappointed Expectations.

The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent. It is, therefore, a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the Rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one State is as free as another to regulate its concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the central government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section.

That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact, and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation.

Our Duty.

It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities.

The Constitution.

It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the country, will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and the laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect Union of all the States. On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative Department.

The President's Position Unchanged.

Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all formally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests, and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

The Late Insurrectionary States.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "Ordinances of Secession" adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution.

It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of Secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principles; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of the government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and the heads of all the departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity.

The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in banc and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the corelative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guaranties. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us.

We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interests, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it, at least, the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored; there is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight.

Object of the Late War.

On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified.

If it be remembered, this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud.

Opposition to Military Reconstruction.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions.

It must be seen at once that they are authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose.

These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches; not being granted, we violate in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize even by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question, are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guarantied to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government. In the ten States to which they apply it binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men.

It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assaulted by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories, or Districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime, those who engaged in rebellion against the government; but as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent. (Many kept

their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last). Many were incapable of any legal offense. A large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper.

But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities for offenses committed by a portion of them against the government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress, that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. The positive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern Rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

Temporary and Perpetual Evils.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere, and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse.

It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security for its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called upon to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power unrestrained by law may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all it protects none.

Negro Suffrage.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about.

The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because of its purposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice.

Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with political privileges torn from white men.

Negro Supremacy.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves.

But, under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people, who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State, have seldom been combined.

A White Man's Government.

It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts; if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism.

In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubtful, whether, as a class, they know, more than their ancestors, how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted, that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it.

Importance of the Ballot.

I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence and patriotism, and a better appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people—a trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare; its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector; it ought, therefore, to be reposed in none, except those who are fitted, morally and mentally, to administer it well, for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventually end in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice.

In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years nor the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrages through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers.

It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters, not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding strength and durability.

The President on Universal Suffrage.

I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them, would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be recognized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our Constitution originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them; but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics, will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. The inferior obtains the ascendency over the other; it will govern with reference to only its own interests—for it will recognize no common interest—and create such a tyranny as this Continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder; they are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race.

If this continues it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

Cost of Military Reconstruction.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy.

We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations.

The violation of such a pledge as was made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy.

The Southern Trade,

From which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases and be bettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost, if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that, from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands and transmit, undivided and unimpaired, to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution" requires him to go on in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution, by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly entered among the public statutes of the country, Executive restraint to it, especially in time of high party excitement, would be likely to produce collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to personal malice, before he will endanger the public peace, and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents.

It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which, is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will, certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazard.

The so-called Reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defense. If the Northern States held in their hands the sacred rights of the ballot-box, it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions, and it gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituency was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

Enormous Frauds.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense; this species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will endure the high-handed robberies that have recently occurred. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of money can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places.

The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest and unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part; as far as possible restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his executive superior.

The officer has other chances of impunity, arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him, of seeing the law faithfully executed, and that it disables him more especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the Revenue laws.

Executive Authority.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him the sole judge in the premises; but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious, and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule.

The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal; it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways; and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinates?

In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution; but all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, perhaps, has been abused.

If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate; but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior; but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint; therefore, it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made.

A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

Our Finances.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand.

The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the Rebellion, the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now, the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country.

In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real amount of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation; probably not more than half the amount of the latter. Showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not, necessarily, follow.

This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the existence of a redundant and worthless currency.

Gold and Silver.

The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces—first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues due the government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finances, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national Treasury.

They are thus made to occupy an invidious position which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plighted faith of the government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with justice towards the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should, at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the government, the farmer, who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan, who toils in the nation's workshop, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value.

Resumption.

This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000.

The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $489,000,000 dollars; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849 $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849 $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000.

Coin in the Country.

There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks; in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking in account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and, therefore, may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and, causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to sound currency so long as the government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels for circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national devices are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the cost and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion.

The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

A Sound Circulating Medium.

Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils; it undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money.

This is the most effectual of inventions to foreclose the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or in any way maintained by government.

It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revolutions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

Working of the Financial System.

The condition of our finances, and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215—showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures, $346,729,129—leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226—leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000—showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the government.

Revenue System.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the government economically administered; taxation would not then fall unduly on the men of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the government, and it would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to invade the land, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States on the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good-will.

The War Department.

The Report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1 to October 29, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the members of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

Indian Affairs.

The comprehensive Report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes his interesting information in reference to the important branches of the public service connected with his department. The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence on emigrants and our frontier settlements.

But a general Indian war has been providentially avoided. The Commissioners under the act of 20th of July, 1867, were invested with power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay on the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad—an object of national importance—should not be interrupted by hostile tribes.

These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Pacific Railroad.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies, offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road, from Sacramento to Omaha, will not be long deferred. During the last fiscal year, seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one half million dollars, the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls.

Pensions.

The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last, was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Patents.

Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Fund was $286,607.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, and maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every port of the world.

Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced, and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the department has either suspended work upon them, or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the department, that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the business of the Post Office Department, and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483; leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the department for the current year.

The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations for the year 1867 over that of 1866 was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867, over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service.

During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries.

Agriculture.

The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

Foreign Relations.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the Department of Foreign Affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the government with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies on the one side and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents.

The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to acquire rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits, without which States and nations cannot in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold.

These conferences are expected to be renewed with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will, no doubt, justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law, that Treasury notes without interest authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

Our Claims Against England.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands

Were settled and colonized by European States, simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense.

Although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by the several European States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West India Islands, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the Rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding.

We labored especially under this disadvantage, that European steam vessels employed by our enemies found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast.

Purchase of Alaska.

The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defense will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesman that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own.

I agree with them also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorbtion to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages unusually desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded.

Purchase from Denmark.

A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of these Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

Our Credit with the Czar.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment, to Russia, of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioners. The territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The Naturalization Question.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

An Embarrassing International Question.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress, to declare the national will, unmistakably, upon this important question.

The African Slave Trade.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade, from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question, whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's government, a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 99

SEC. WELLES' REPORT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1867.—Sir:—During the year our naval force has been almost exclusively employed on foreign stations; but little remained for it to perform in our own waters. General peace which has prevailed throughout the civilized world has called for no interposition or active operations on our part for protection of our commerce abroad; the display of our naval force has been sufficient to suppress threatened difficulties, and in every quarter American interests have been respected, and American rights observed by commercial nations, and intercourse and trade have been fostered. During the year the aggregate naval force has been reduced by 40 vessels, and 482 guns.

The number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve; the number on squadron service is thirteen less than at the date of my last report. The following is a summary of the present condition of the vessels of the navy:—Vessels in squadron service, 56—guns, 507; apprentice ships, 3—guns, 53; receiving ships, 8—guns, 129; special and lake service, 3—guns, 54; attached to Naval Academy, 10—guns, 115; on service at yards and stations, including yard and powder tugs, and vessels used as barracks and as coal barges, 23—guns, 41. Total number of vessels in use, 103—guns, 898. Iron-clad vessels laid up, 49—guns, 109; iron-clad vessels not completed, 6—guns, 22; steam vessels not completed, 21—guns, 332; sailing vessels not completed (old line of battle ships), 2; other vessels laid up repairing, fitting for sea and for sale, 57—guns, 508. Total number of vessels, 238—guns, 1869.

Eleven thousand nine hundred men have been employed in the Naval and Coast Survey Service during the year. Here detailed accounts follow of the operations and the movements of various ships during the last year.

Navy Yards.

The experience of the last seven years has demonstrated the importance of more extensive areas and greater facilities for navy yards for the construction and repair of naval vessels and their machinery. Our navy yards are too circumscribed in their limits, as well as too deficient in their means to build and sustain a navy which is at all commensurate with our position and character among nations. More enlarged accommodations, where work required can be better and more reliably done, and, so far as repairs are concerned, more economically executed, should be provided.

Notwithstanding the present deficiencies and unfinished condition of many of the shops and buildings, Congress omitted to make appropriations for improvements in any of the navy yards for the current year. In consequence of this omission, the estimates herewith presented under that head for the ensuing fiscal year, which will close on the 30th of June, 1869, are necessarily increased.

Leavy's Island, adjacent to Kittery Navy Yard, is a valuable addition to that important station, and when Congress shall have made appropriations for its improvement, accommodations adequate to the public wants at that point may be expected to be made.

No funds have been supplied by Congress for establishing any additional works on the island, or for extending the yard in that direction, consequently nothing has been done beyond the repairs and occupancy of the dwellings. Should Congress furnish the means, this valuable acquisition may be easily made available for useful purposes, the improvement must necessarily be the work of years.

The reason stated in my last annual report for the essential improvements at the Norfolk, and Pensacola Navy Yards, are referred to without repeating them in detail as still existing; and every consideration of policy and duty calls for the necessary appropriations to place those establishments in a condition of usefulness to the country. In some respects the yard at Norfolk has advantages superior to any other station; it is accessible as a harbor at all seasons of the year, and having a permanent stone dock already constructed, there is no reason why the facilities afforded should not be available to the country.

The temporary arrangements which were made for the occupancy of the navy yard at Pensacola still continue, and the buildings which were spared remain in a dilapidated and scarcely habitable condition. The kitchens and stables which escaped destruction are occupied as residences by the officers attached to the yard, with few of the conveniences and none of the comforts of home in peaceful times. The work at this yard will not be extensive, but being only a naval station on the Gulf of Mexico, and there being no large ports in that section where naval vessels can be repaired, it is important, in an economical point of view, as well as advantageous in many respects, that this yard should be placed in a proper condition.

League Island.

The act of Congress, approved February 18, 1867, authorized the acceptance of the title to League Island and the adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as back channel, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware rivers, and all riparian rights and privileges of said League Island, adjacent marsh and back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel, from the League Island shore, as shall in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy be ample to enable the government to have sole and exclusive use of the said back channel, and both shores thereof: *Provided*, the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers to be appointed by the President.

You were pleased to designate as the members of the Board Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, President; Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineer Corps, United States Army; James Alden, United States Navy; Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, and Professor J. E. Hilyard, of the Coast Survey. On the 11th of April the Board reported that it had read with scrupulous attention several reports and opinions on the subject of League Island and its suitableness for naval purposes, proceeding from the Commissions of Inquiry, or from other official authorities. It has given respectful and careful deliberation to the most prominent of the controversial pamphlets written on this subject.

It has made a complete study of the original maps and plans of League Island and the adjacent property, among which are included all the early original manuscripts and topographical sheets of the United States Coast Survey; it has investigated the hydrographical features of the surrounding channels and basins; it has entered into a thorough personal examination of League Island and of the opposite shore, of the back channel and the channels themselves at different periods of tide.

It has bestowed its careful consideration upon the relation of all the various points and details involved in the present and future wants and purposes of the navy of the United States; and especially their relation to the supplies of the material labor and sources of manufacturing power, and feeling assured that these deliberations and studies, added to the knowledge and experience already possessed by its members, qualify it to form an opinion on the subject of League Island, in respect to its geological, topographical, and hydrographical conditions, in respect to defense, in respect to the practical business and wants of navy yards, docks and dock yards for vessels of wood and iron; and in respect to its adaptation for all naval purposes whatever, this Board does not hesitate to recommend with entire unanimity that League Island and the adjacent marshes and back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore as is hereinafter described, be accepted from the city of Philadelphia, and be held for naval purposes by the Government of the United States.

The Board also designated a quantity of land on the opposite shore from League Island, which, in its opinion, was necessary to enable the government to have the exclusive use of the back channel and both shores thereof. A copy of this report was communicated to the Mayor of Philadelphia, and he was notified that the department was ready to accept the title to the property whenever it was perfected and offered for that purpose. After consultation, the authorities of Philadelphia decided to ask a modification of the line, as it was their intention to lay out an avenue one hundred and twenty foot wide, running the entire length of the island.

Chief Engineer King was directed to co-operate with the City Engineer and Surveyor, and a line, satisfactory to themselves, was agreed upon; this was submitted to the Board, of which Rear-Admiral Davis was Chairman, who recommended the acceptance of the modification proposed. The Board say, in their report, that had they been acquainted with the plan of the city improvements, they would have chosen the same or similar lines, and that the interposition of Delaware avenue, which is one hundred and twenty feet broad between the northern wall bounding the property of the United States and the buildings of the city, furnishes that security against nuisances and against accidents by fire, which was the first object of the Board to provide.

It is provided by the act of February last, that League Island shall not be accepted until the title to the whole of the land necessary to enable the government to control both shores of the back channel is complete and indefeasible, as the land on the shore opposite League Island belongs to various parties, some of whom are minors; and as some of it is held in trust, it became necessary in order to make perfect titles, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, as well as to fix the price, for the city of Philadelphia to call for the intervention of a jury.

This jury has not yet reported, but is shortly expected to do so; and I am informed by the Mayor of Philadelphia that he has reason to believe that about the commencement of the ensuing year everything will be in readiness to transfer from the city to the government. The city of Philadelphia has been ready to transfer League Island proper on the terms originally proposed, without any delay; and since the designation of adjoining property, it has not been negligent in its efforts to acquire the legal title to comply with the requirements of Congress.

The Naval Academy

Continues under the superintendence of Vice-Admiral Porter, whose report, together with that of the Board of Visitors, is appended. These papers show that the Academy is satisfactorily fulfilling the work assigned it in educating and moulding the character of the future officers of the navy. The standard for general instruction will compare favorably with that of other educational institutions, and the special training required to prepare students for the naval service is thorough and satisfactory. Some additional facilities are needed, both in the Academy and Steam Department, for which estimates have been submitted.

Further purchases of land and the erection of additional buildings are also desirable. The Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy especially needs enlarged and better accommodation, and the discipline of the Academy could be much benefited if all the officers could live within the grounds of the institution instead of being compelled to occupy indifferent quarters outside. Two convenient dwellings have been completed during the year at a moderate cost, and the erection of ten more is recommended. The Superintendent of the Academy, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and Board of Visitors, call attention to the insufficient arrangements for the sick.

The hospital only accommodates twelve, with two in a room, and the daily average of sick is very much larger. Humanity requires that a site remote from disturbing causes should be purchased, and a suitable building erected without delay. A new chapel is nearly finished. A large building, designed for quarters for midshipmen, is under contract to be completed in season for occupancy at the commencement of the next academic year.

The Naval Apprentice System,

To which reference has been made in former reports, continues to receive the special care and attention of the department, and the results thus far have been more satisfactory than could have been reasonably anticipated at the time the enlistment of apprentice boys revived, about three years since. There are occasionally mistaken ideas on the part of parents and guardians as to the end to be attained by enlistment, but by far the greater proportion will, as apprentices, themselves have a just appreciation of the benefits to be received.

The education of boys as seamen does not cease with their transfer from apprenticeship to sea-going vessels. Those in service on board our men-of-war are being educated and prepared for the higher duties of seamanship, and such as identify themselves with the navy, by twenty years' service, become beneficiaries under the Act of March 2, 1867, and are provided for in old age. By its policy, the government is giving stimulus to a long-desired and greatly needed improvement in the naval and intellectual character of the seamen of the country, and establishing among them an abiding attachment for the naval service.

The authorized annual number of apprentices for admission to the Naval Academy, though this year increased to ten, was selected without difficulty, by comparative examination, from those who were eligible, under the law, and several others who were nominated from school ships, by members of Congress, passed the required examination. Additional legislation is needed to retain the services of those who voluntarily enlist. Punishment cannot now reach deserters, except by the tedious and expensive process of court-martial.

It is suggested that a more summary way to deal with deserters be authorized, and that they be by law required to serve the full term of enlistment, exclusive of the time they may have absented themselves, as is now provided for the military service, and that they be liable to trial by court-martial, even if not arrested until after their term of enlistment has expired.

It is also recommended, that for purposes of naval service the ages of enlisted persons as sworn to at the time of enlistment shall be held to be true, and that persons who have declared themselves to be of requisite age, shall not be discharged by any process of court, either State or Federal.

Volunteer Officers.

The Board for the examination of volunteer officers for admission into the regular navy, in conformity with the provisions of the act of July 25, 1866, has been in session, at intervals, during the entire year, and has submitted its formal report of officers examined. A very small number on foreign service, and some who have been recommended for admission under the last clause of the third section of the act under which the Board was convened, have not been finally examined, and for this purpose it will be necessary to convene the Board of Officers again, at some future time.

The law gave the Department no authority to make selections or recommendations, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Board which was to select and recommend the authorized number in the several grades, provided so many qualified report, and the Board has not, therefore, received any revision by the department, and the names of several officers found qualified will, in accordance with their recommendation, be forwarded to you at an early day for transmission to the Senate for confirmation.

The act approved April 17, 1866, appropriated $5000 for testing the use of petroleum as fuel under marine boilers. An elaborate series of experiments has been made at New York and Boston Navy Yards, and very full synopsis of information gathered is given in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The conclusion arrived at is that convenience, comfort, health and safety are against the use of petroleum in steam vessels, and that the only advantage thus far shown is a not very important reduction in the bulk and weight of fuel carried.

The attention of the department has been called to the interest and rights of captors in the case of the *Amazon*, an iron steamer captured by the *Pontiac*, Commander Luce, on the 2d of March, 1865. She was appraised by order of Rear-Admiral Dahlgreen, and taken into the service libeled as a prize in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; but under an order of court was surrendered to claimant on his paying into the court $8000. On the trial the *Amazon* was condemned as a prize; but the Secretary of the Treasury remitted forfeiture; and $8000, instead of being paid to the captors and Naval Pension Fund, in conformity to the law, were repaid to Dillon, the claimant of this proceeding.

This department was wholly unadvised, and had no notice whatever until after the money had been paid to Dillon, and the time allowed by law for an appeal had elapsed. The captors who were thus deprived of the share of prize money to which, under capture and condemnation they consider themselves legally entitled, will apply to Congress for the money which, by law and the decision of the court they believe to be due them. The naval pension fund is also entitled to its moiety of money which has been relinquished.

I recommend that the Pension laws, applicable to the navy, be revised, and such an increase in the ratio of pensions be authorized as the fund will warrant. The entire principal of the fund was earned by the officers and men of the navy during the recent war, and it is eminently proper that its benefits should be enjoyed by those whom war has deprived of other support, as contemplated by the statute. In this revision, provision should also be made for pensions for the admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, commodore and other grades, both of line and staff, now wholly omitted.

It may also be well to consider whether the families of persons dying in the navy after a specified time of service should not derive some benefit from this surplus fund, even though death should not have occurred in the strict line of duty. During the year ending November 1, 1867, there has been an increase of twenty-nine on the invalid pension roll, and one hundred and eighty-four on the widows' and orphans' roll, making a total of two hundred and thirteen, and calling for $49,089·20 more than the previous year.

The number of each class on the rolls is as follows:—1079 invalids annually receiving $92,674; 1393 widows and children annually receiving $226,398·07; invalids under the act of March 21, 1867, receiving $756; 2478 persons receiving a total amount of $329,828. The expenses and estimates and available resources of the department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, were $117,944,066. Expenditures, $31,034,011. Leaving a balance at the commencement of the present fiscal year of $86,910,049. The appropriations for the current year amount to $16,555,765—making the total available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $103,465,754.

There was carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury on the 30th September, 1867, at the request of the department, $65,000,000—leaving available for the current fiscal year $38,463,754. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are as follows:—Pay of the officers and men of the navy, $10,660,560; improvements and repairs in navy yards, $10,141,038; pay of superintendents in navy yards, $443,772; coal, hemp and equipment of vessels, $3,000,000; navigation, Naval Academy, Observatory, &c., $650,999; ordnance, magazines, &c., $2,342,335; construction and repair of vessels, $8,690,000; steam machinery, tools, &c., $4,400,000.

Provisions and clothing, $3,400,000; hospital and naval laboratory, $41,000; contingent expenses, $1,832,500; support of marine corps, $1,614,978; total, $47,317,183. The Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks reports the expenditures for improvements and repairs, in the several navy yards during last year, and explains in detail the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year for improvements and expenditures for construction, repairs, and for machinery outside of yards during the Rebellion; and show the necessity for enlarging the yards and increasing the facilities in the government establishments where work is more reliably and economically done.

Nothing was appropriated for improvements during the current year, and the estimates are consequently larger than usual. For the Navy Yard at Kittery, $1178·28 is asked; for Charlestown Yard, $2,282,135; for the Brooklyn Yard, $3,913,714; for the care and preservation of the property in the Philadelphia Yard, $88,883; nothing being asked for permanent improvements, in view of the proposed removal of the yard to League Island.

For the Washington yard the estimates amount to $426,415; for the Norfolk yard, $646,145; for the Pensacola yard, $1,256,885; for yard at Mare Island, California, $530,433; for the stations of Key West, Sackett's Harbor, Mound City, and for the Naval Asylum, $138,600.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting reports that during the year seventy-three vessels have been equipped for service, twenty-three of which have been wholly and several others partially wire rigged. The government rope-walk at Charlestown, has, as heretofore, supplied the hemp rigging used in the navy, and has consumed in its manufacture four hundred and twenty-five tons of hemp.

The tests of comparative strength of wire and hemp rope, and the reports of commanders of wire-rigged vessels are so satisfactory that the Bureau recommends the erection of building and the purchase of suitable machinery for the manufacture of wire rigging.

The Chief of Bureau of Ordnance states, that since the date of his last report, all existing contracts for naval cannon have been completed, and that, with the exception of 15-inch guns, the stock on hand will meet the wants of the service.

There is also a superabundant supply of powder projectiles, &c., to supply the current demands. The trials of navy 15-inch guns in England have fully vindicated the wisdom of the measure of introducing this calibre of cast iron ordnance into our service. Wrought iron gun-carriages are taking the place of old wooden ones, and steam gun-carriages, for the manipulation of heavy ordnance, the invention of James B. Eads, of Missouri, have been tried during the past year with gratifying results.

Breech-loading small arms, in lieu of muzzle-loaders, are now being introduced into the service. The old unserviceable and surplus guns, powder, projectiles, &c., have been disposed of during the year, and $385,941 has been realized to the Treasury from this source.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair reports that during the last year the work at the navy yards has been mainly confined to repair of vessels. New work has been limited to the slow completion of steam vessels, for the machinery of which contracts were made with private parties before the close of the war. Four have been launched during the year, and the construction of four of a smaller class has been commenced.

Additional buildings are needed at different yards for the economical working of the Constructor's Department. The Chief of the Bureau recommends that steps be taken for the professional education of naval constructors.

The Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering reports that no new machinery has been commenced during the year, and that the work at the different navy yards has been limited to repairing and fitting out, and to the gradual completion of machinery commenced before the termination of the war.

The *Franklin* and *Guerriere* are the only new vessels with recently constructed engines, that have made sea voyages, and reports of the performance of their machinery are most satisfactory. A summary of the trial of competitive machinery erected in other large vessels is given. The machine shops at the different yards are inadequate for the operations which a sudden demand for war steamers would require, and the Chief of the Bureau earnestly hopes that the estimates asked for to put them in efficient condition may receive the favorable action of Congress.

The Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing reports that a large stock of stores on hand at the close of the war has been reduced to a standard sufficient only to meet the current wants of the service. He recommends that the custom of the English and French navies, and of our own army, of purchasing materials and making up a portion of clothing used, be gradually introduced into our service, and that part of the sailors' outfit should be furnished him without charge.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery presents not only the usual reports of sickness and death in the navy during the year, but gives in addition an interesting table, showing the number of sick in each squadron engaged on blockade during the war, with a total of each disease treated, and the number of deaths on blockade during the Rebellion; the proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated, and the proportion of deaths to the number of the ship's company. The summary shows from the commencement of the Rebellion to the 30th of June, 1865, there were under treatment 114,638 cases; that there were 2532 deaths; the proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated being 0·175.

At the close of the year 1865 there remained under treatment 825 cases. During 1866 there occurred 24,350 cases of disease, injury, &c., making a total of 25,203 cases treated during the year, of which 210 died and 23,964 were returned to duty or were discharged from service, leaving 939 cases under treatment at the end of the year 1866. The proportion of cases admitted to the whole number of persons in the service was about 146, or each person was on the sick list 146-100 times.

During the year the proportion of deaths to the whole number in the service was 0·18, and percentage of deaths to whole number of cases treated is 0·12, or less than two per cent., taking the average strength of the officers, seamen, marines, engineer service and coast survey included for 1866 to be 17,193. Total deaths, from all causes, from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867, is 233. The number in same time under treatment in the government asylum, near Washington, during the year 1867, was 24; the number now under treatment, 18.

The commandant of the Marine Corps reports that at the annual inspection he found the troops in a thorough state of discipline and efficiency, and the several barracks and quarters in a creditable condition. The men are kept in constant readiness for duty at sea or shore, and at short notice could be concentrated in condition for effective service at any point where troops are required.

The new infantry tactics recently introduced into the army has been adopted, and the corps is now being instructed in conformity therewith. The Commandant recommends that new barracks be erected at Washington, the board, composed of officers of civil engineers and master mechanics, after a thorough examination, having reported that it is not expedient to attempt to repair the present structures.

In closing the report, it is gratifying to state that while the reduction of vessels in commission has steadily progressed, and while our squadrons are limited to the smallest number of steamers compatible with the requirements of commerce and the protection of our countrymen, and the dignity and power of the nation, the vigilance and activity of our naval officers with their small but efficient commands, have been such as to cause our flag to be exhibited in almost every important port on the globe, and it is a satisfaction to know that the demonstration of naval force has everywhere been sufficient to cause it to be respected and to give security to persons and property of American citizens.

Our commerce, which was seriously affected during the prevalence of the civil war, in consequence of the countenance and encouragement extended to Rebels by foreign governments, has not suffered from the continued unsettled condition of our domestic affairs, and has recovered its former vigor, but the navy has, in guarding American interests and maintaining American rights, performed its duty and fostered trade, and, with the re-establishment of the Union, will continue to restore our former commercial prosperity and success.

If our ships and men in the service are vastly inferior in numbers to other maritime powers, it is a matter of just pride, that for efficiency in guarding the interests of our countrymen in opening new avenues to trade; in exploring and rendering safe the ocean highways traversed by the adventurous navigators, and for every useful purpose, they are surpassed by those of no other nation, and that they continue to assert our rights and maintain the credit and renown which has even belonged to the American navy.

GIDEON WELLES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—PAYMENT OF WARRANTS.—At the meeting of the Finance Committee last evening, Mr. Bumm, the City Treasurer, submitted an important statement, showing the present financial condition of the city, from which it appears that there was a cash balance on hand December 1 of $579,013·52, and loans unsold of $476,600, making a total of $1,055,613·52. From which is to be deducted warrants outstanding December 1, 1867, $971,901·92, and temporary loan unpaid, $225,000. The receipts from taxes during December is estimated at $200,000, which, with $309,132·21 in bank, will be appropriated towards the payment of interest due on the 1st of January, 1868.

The Receiver of Taxes submitted the following statement, showing the receipts of his office during the present year:—

Gross receipts of City Taxes to September 1	$4,983,620·19
Discount	451,933·70
Net receipts to September 1	$4,501,686·49
Receipts to November 27	237,663·53
	$4,739,350·02
The receipts of registered taxes since 1862	199,690·06
Total receipts for year	$4,939,040 08

The chairman of the committee was directed to report an ordinance to provide for the more prompt payment of warrants. The ordinance provides that the City Treasurer shall, when there is no money in the Treasury, stamp and number all warrants presented, and when funds are received, notice is to be given that warrants of such a number will be paid, always giving preference to the first stamped and numbered.

MILITIA ENROLMENT.—The annexed table shows the number of persons liable to military duty in each ward of the city, as returned by the Assessors to the City Commissioners:—

Wards.	*No. returned.*	*Wards.*	*No. returned.*
1	2392	16	2075
2	2477	17	1417
3	2362	18	3677
4	1029	19	5664
5	2690	20	3132
6	1387	21	1182
7	3557	22	1554
8	2606	23	2897
9	2382	24	1563
10	3525	25	1345
11	2153	26	3182
12	2000	27	1127
13	2335	28	102[illegible]
14	2487		
15	4302	Total	67,619

The City Commissioners are now engaged in hearing appeals, after which the report will be made to the Adjutant-General of the State.

MEETING OF THE FARRAGUT NEW ORLEANS PRIZE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this association was held in the Supreme Court-room last night. J. D. Howley presided. The usual introductory business was gone through with. A report was read of a conversation with Vice-Admiral David D. Porter, at Annapolis, who expressed his belief and his hope in the success of the undertaking of the association, and avowed that he would lend his influence to that end. A committee of two having been appointed to proceed to New York, reported that they had consulted with the organization there, and instituted measures for promoting the common object of both organizations.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·07	MOON RISES	11·27
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	6·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 5
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 6
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off the Brandywine Light barque Roanoke, from Porto Cabello.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Monday, 10 A. M., off the Capes, saw one large ship and one barque, beating in.
Schr J. S. Cunningham, Roath, 5 days from New London, with stone to captain.
Schr Halo, Disney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston 1st instant.
Brig Roman, for Milk River, Ja., and Philadelphia, sailed from Old Harbor 9th ult.
Brig M. A. Read, Darrah, hence for Portland, was spoken 28th ult., 35 miles S.SW. of Barnegat.
Schr John S. Spindler, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Mobile yesterday.
Schr G. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary & Frances, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 29th ult.
Schrs M. Kinnie, Craig, and T. Clyde, Scull, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Three masted schr ——, of Philadelphia, 23 days from St. John, N. B., for Cuba, was seen 26th ult., lat. 36 30, lon. 74 04.
Schrs J. Cadwalader and T. Sinnickson, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Mad Wind, from Boston for Philadelphia, put into St. Georges, Ber., 23d ult., in want of ballast.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, hence for Trinidad, was spoken 29th ult., lat. 33, lon. 75 16.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Charleston, at Wilmington 29th ult.
Schrs W. G. Dearborn, Scull; C. Tilton, Somers; and J. N. Wilson, Somers, for Philadelphia, at Charleston 29th ult.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton, at Baltimore 30th ult.
Schr Polar Star, Murphy, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the following alterations have been made in the lights on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein:—

The bulk light, situated on the NW. point of the entrance of the port of Kiel, has been replaced by a more powerful light.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 96 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order.

The tower is round, 75 feet high, and attached to the keeper's dwelling; its position, as given, is in lat. 54 27 30 N., lon. 10 12 E. of Greenwich.

In foggy weather a signal from the mail steamer will be answered by firing a gun.

The light at Friedrichsort is a fixed white light, elevated 87 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is round, 32 feet high, and is placed on the reef running out on the west coast of Kiel fiord SE. 50 yards from its extreme. Its position is in lat. 54 23½ N., lon. 10 11¾ E. of Greenwich.

In foggy weather a signal from the mail steamer will be answered by sounding a bell.

Ships entering the Kiel fiord should not pass within 50 yards of the light.

When the fiord is frozen over the light will not be exhibited.

The light at Flensborg is a fixed green light, elevated 15 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of two miles.

This light is exhibited from a pole, and is intended to indicate the position of the port of Flensborg, and when the mail steamer is expected a fixed red light is exhibited in addition, which, being kept in a line with the green one, indicates the position of the channel.

The lights at Sonderburg are fixed green lights, bearing north and south from each other. The North light is elevated 19 feet, and the South light 15 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather both should be visible from a distance of three miles. They are exhibited from poles placed in the Castle square, and when kept in the lead between the east and the west points at the entrance of the port.

The light at Sil is a fixed red light, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors.

The tower is octagonal, painted white, and is placed at the end of the north point of the entrance of the Sil fiord.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 25, 1867.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

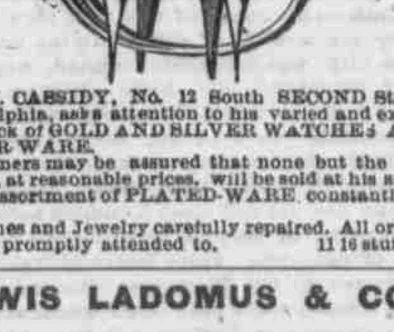
AMUSEMENTS.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRAL MATINEES, EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, At 3½ o clock, IN HORTICULTURAL HALL. Piano Solo—Mr. C. H. JARVIS. Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar. Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 28tf

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY is now open to the public at the NEW GALLERIES, No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET, DAY AND EVENING, and will continue open until TUESDAY, December 3 the day of the ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.



W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE. Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS, No. 802 CHESNUT STREET, Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES, Just received, of the finest European makers. Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases. Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes. Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc. Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES, The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, 8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY NO. 414 LOCUST STREET. GEORGE SHARP, Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP, A. ROBERTS.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, UNDER A SPECIAL Charter from the State of Pennsylvania PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment, BROWNE & SPALDING.
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868, AND ONE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's $35·00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa.]

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1867.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor,
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist,
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Duo—Concertante—Piano and Violin—on "Norma" ... Benedict — Messrs. THUNDER and GAERTNER.
2. Solo—"The Exile" ... Keller — Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR.
3. Solo—"Robert, toi que j'aime" ... Meyerbeer — Mrs. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF.
4. Violin Concerto ... De Beriot op. 44. — Mr. CARL GAERTNER.
5. Solo—"The Three Wanderers" (new) ... Abt — Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN.
6. Valse—"L'Estasi" ... Arditi — Miss LOUISE SOLLIDAY.
7. Trio—"Qual se ti Sbuge!" ... Dorisetti — Mrs. SCHIMPF and Messrs. HABELMANN and TAYLOR.
PART II.
1. Romance—"Dreams of Scotland" ... Gaertner — Mr. CARL GAERTNER.
2. Solo—The Celebrated "Porter Song" ... Flotow — Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR.
3. Ballad—"Say, Was It Heartfelt?" ... Maschek — Miss LOUISE SOLLIDAY.
4. Duo—"La ci darem" ... Mozart — Mrs. SCHIMPF and Mr. TAYLOR.
5. Solo—In Terra Solo. — Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN.
6. Quartette—"Rigoletto" ... Verdi — Miss SOLLIDAY, Mrs. SCHIMPF, and Messrs. HABELMANN and TAYLOR. 12 2 2t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—T. B. PUGH ... Lessee and Manager
DECIDED TRIUMPH OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
A FASHIONABLE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE ON THE OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, SECOND APPEARANCE OF MRS. F. W. LANDER (Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport), in her great classic and historic role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Being an adaptation of Giacometti's celebrated Tragedy of that name.
MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.
Supported by THE LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $6.
Box Sheet open at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 6, BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER, On which occasion will be presented, for the FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA, MARY STUART, in an adaptation from a translation by Mrs. Frances Annie Kemble.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, FIRST ELIZABETHAN MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. *No reserved seats to matinee.*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
TUESDAY EVENING Dec. 3, ENGAGEMENT AND SECOND APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA OF THE DASHING AND BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS, PANTOMIMIST, AND DANSEUSE, M'LLE MARIE ZOE THE CUBAN SYLPH.
Who will appear in the wonderful impersonation of THE FRENCH SPY; OR, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Incidental to the piece, A GRAND BATTLE SCENE, Including ZOE'S INIMITABLE BROADSWORD COMBAT.
To conclude with the excellent comedietta, THE LADY AND THE DEVIL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
Ticket Office at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street. 12 3

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. MR. JOHN BROUGHAM will appear for the sixth time in his GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 3, The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, with THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell ... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM (A Scampish character on "The Chances").
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr. FRANK BROWER.
Clog Dance by Mr. BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ROSEDALE—SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK, Lester Wallack's great play of ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL, with all its grand effects and great cast.
MRS. JOHN DREW in her original character, ROSA LEIGH.
REMEMBER, SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY NEXT—EDWIN ADAMS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO. ... Proprietors.
SAMUEL S. SANFORD ... Business Manager.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
ALL THE STARS IN THEIR GREAT EFFORTS.
FRANK MORAN AS HAMLET.
J. H. BUDWORTH AS COUSIN SCHNIDER.
W. S. BUDWORTH AS SAM COLLYER.
W. ALLEN AS YOUNG KELLY.
YOUNG BOWEN WITH NEW SONGS.
ROBINSON IN NEW DANCES.
HOBBS WITH NEW OVERTURES.
BOLES, EDWARDS, DANIELS, AND COMPANY, All in their respective characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5 each.

HABELMANN'S OPERATIC CONCERTS IN COSTUME, AT CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 5 and 6.
M'me JOHANNSEN,
M'me BERHENS,
JOSEPH HERMANNS, the great Basso,
JEAN LOUIS,
THEO. HABELMANN,
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR
AND CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
Grand Selections from FAUST, BARBER OF SEVILLE, AND FIDELIO.
Subscription Tickets for Two Nights ... $1·50
Single Ticket ... $1·00
To be had at the Music Stores of Mr. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. 1130

"TWA NIGHTS IN SCOTLAND."
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 6 and 7.
MR. KENNEDY,
MR. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, will give his POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT ON THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND, SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Piano Forte ... Miss KENNEDY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 2 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WITTIG'S Music Store, No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 7 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States.

In conformity with constitutional provisions, Mr. Johnson transmitted his Annual Message to Congress this morning. It will be found in full in our paper. If there was anything wanted after the experience of the past four years—after the 22d of February, the 4th of March, and the Western tour—to convince us that all the feelings and instincts of the President were those of a demagogue, his Message would supply any proof not previously furnished. It is essentially the labored argument of one who, by specious paragraphs and the misconstruction of facts, seeks to gain the good-will of the body of the people at the expense of truth. It is a most shameless and reckless disregard of the spirit of that Constitution which he so earnestly pretends to adore, and, while reiterating the empty platitudes so often heard before, is in reality subverting the will of the people and seeking to make it inferior to his own. Let us look at the document in detail.

The greater portion of the thirty pamphlet pages which it covers is given up to an attack on the Congressional system of Reconstruction and the Tenure of Office bill, the part the Message which refers to those subjects occupying twenty pages, or two-thirds of the Message. The weighty subjects of finance, of the tariff, of the progress of the nation, and of the requirements of the national faith, with the dozen kindred of topics of importance which should merit Executive advice, are crowded into the remaining ten pages. Everything must give way while Mr. Johnson indulges in a species of Bacchanalian revel over the late elections. Without any preparation, with none of the usual returning of thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which have crowned the year, he bursts into the subject of Reconstruction with "the continued disorganization of the Union is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern." The old, old argument is again gone over; the ordinances of secession; the status of the States; the acts of the Supreme Court; the unconstitutionality and tyranny of Congress, are all dilated upon with infinite unction and at infinite length. In a dozen different places does he attack the representatives of the people. Once he says:—"The mere naked will of one of the branches of Government is the only obstacle that exists to a perfect union of all the States." And again: "The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of coöperative power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution." The same declarations occur on every page. But it is idle to point out all of them.

In discussing the question of negro suffrage, we find a peculiarity of views which from their "Moses" does not come with that propriety which we would wish for. He gives his views on the blacks in the following conciliatory sentence:—"The blacks of the South are entitled to be *well and humanely governed*, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property." It does not enter the Executive brain that they should have any part in the Government. They are to be "governed," with no prospect held out to them of ever having a voice in the formation of the power which rules them. It will be a new phenomenon in history if a people, without any means of redress of wrong, put in a community only "to be governed," can continue long to be treated "well and humanely." The absurd project of sending them off to a land of their own, or of giving them a separate government in our midst, appears to be received with considerable favor, if it was but practicable—an exploded theory, long since sent to rest with the chimeras of the past. The settlement of the negro question must be effected in our midst and by our action. The inherent demagogueism of the Message is exhibited when he says:—"It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, *elect Presidents* and members of Congress, and sway, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country." If stump oratory does not here shine forth, then we know not where to look for it. We have proved that in all of the Southern States, with one exception, the whites can defeat the blacks in point of numerical strength, even if the widest sweep of the Reconstruction laws are allowed. The idea of the blacks electing a President and ruling the white race, is one of the favorite phantoms raised for political effect by the opposition.

A sort of *Te Deum* is sung over the late elections, and Congress is assured that "it is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force;" and, with sarcasm, he adds:—"It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that *my* confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced." Having thus impressed Congress with a sense of his popularity and their approaching doom, he proceeds to discuss how far he would be justified in carrying a law into execution which he deems unconstitutional, and states that "a faithful and conscientious magistrate *will concede much to honest error*." It is no *concession* for the Executive to carry out the laws of Congress. It is his duty, and one which if he failed to perform would subject him to impeachment. To talk of *concession* is to misuse words. Besides, the idea of the Executive sitting in judgment on the acts of two-thirds of the representatives of the people, and deciding whether they are in "error," is an absurdity. Is a judicial as well as an executive power vested in the President? By what right does the Executive decide on the legality of a law? Is he the Supreme Court? While accusing Congress of passing over its just limits of power, does he not overreach his own? "Physician, heal thyself!"

But we pass over the reconstruction portion of the Message, and with it we almost close a review of the document. The finances are not considered with any depth. An attack is made on the legal-tender notes and national bank notes, which, in our opinion, is unwarranted, as no adequate remedy for the evil is proposed. Again, the demagogue is apparent when he opposes the payment of the interest of the gold-bearing bonds in gold, or rather he gloats over the injustice supposed to be done to others by our following the clear terms of our contract. This is, to our minds, a little farther than any have gone yet. Either a specie basis must be at once resumed—an ultimatum impossible at present—or else the payment of *interest* in gold is unjust to the people. Again Brutus panders to the worst passions of the lowest classes. Yet no remedy is proposed. He seeks to inflame the passions, but does not desire to assuage them by a reform.

That part of the Message which refers to the corruption in the internal revenue—it is but a paragraph of a few lines—meets our heartiest approval.

A short compilation of the Department reports, a line on the Paris Exhibition, another line on the Alabama claims, and a statement that the Government has entered into a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas, closes the Message. Taken altogether, it affords a singular proof of how the highest office cannot elevate its occupant, and how the mind, after flowing in one channel for years, will at length refuse to entertain new ideas, but run on forever in its established route. The Message will give but little satisfaction to any but the few personal admirers of the President.

How American Cities Are Taxed.

The city of New York is just now convulsed on the subject of the Mayoralty election. There are three candidates in the field—William A. Darling, radical Republican, whose chances of election are not worth considering; John T. Hoffman, present Mayor, Democrat; and Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor, Democrat; and between these two the contest lies. As the most experienced politicians of the Empire City cannot venture to predict whose chances are the best, we certainly cannot tell. But the contest is rendered decidedly spicy by Fernando Wood coming out in favor of a reduction of the expenses of the city, and of his accusing Mayor Hoffman of inordinate extravagance. In reply to this, Mr. Hoffman and his organ, the New York *World*, attempt to prove that in reality New York city is not overtaxed; in fact, that we of Philadelphia pay almost as much in proportion as do our brothers of New York, and that Baltimore in reality pays most of all. So far as the Monument City is concerned, she can speak for herself; but it strikes us that, unless we make a most grievous error, New York pays annually exactly twice as much as we do. But we will let Mayor Hoffman present his theory:—

"In 1860 the taxes assessed in New York for city and county purposes were $7,649,876; in 1866 they were $15,606,896. In Boston they were increased during the same period from $2,294,533 to $4,224,502; in Philadelphia from $2,584,252 to $5,084,539; in Cincinnati from $1,298,621 to $2,810,322. In Chicago from $373,315 to $1,719,064. From 1860 to 1866 the whole taxation per head—city, State, and national, not to speak of indirect taxes—was increased in New York from $12·12 to $33·13; in Boston from $15·32 to $38·42; in Philadelphia from $6 68 to $23 39; in Cincinnati from $11·25 to $25·84; in Chicago from $6·18 to $23 69. The average for these five cities was about ten dollars a head in 1860 and about twenty-six dollars a head in 1866."

From this, it would appear that in Philadelphia the rate of taxation has in six years increased four times, while New York it has increased but two and a half. On this exhibit the Mayor dwells with peculiar unction. But we are at a loss to see what satisfaction can be derived from that naked fact. The relative addition of taxation in New York depends entirely on the relative size of the rates of the two cities in 1860. If at that time New York taxed $2 to our $1, then, by the Mayor's own story, New York would be to-day paying $5 to our $4. As his Honor carefully avoids giving us the data of 1860, we are unable to tell whether this proportion is correct or not; but we are certain that at that time the rate there was much greater than it was here. It will be noticed that Mr. Hoffman shows the total county tax in 1860 in both cities; but when he makes up his estimate of the percentage he discreetly adds, "the whole taxation, city, State, and national"—so that the figures given do not authorize a comparison from the relative *proportion*. No inference as to the relative burdens can be drawn.

But in another part of his speech the Mayor gives us some figures, which enable us to make up a little trial balance of our own. He says:—"During the year 1866 the total taxes of the city of New York were $16,950,767·80." Now, although it may be very well for Mr. Hoffman to say that the taxes of Philadelphia have increased at a much greater rate than those of New York, yet the actual amount of taxes shows a balance decidedly in favor of Philadelphia. The taxes of the city of Philadelphia for 1866 amounted to $7,562,203; that is to say, the actual amount paid by Philadelphia was less than half as much as that actually paid by New York. Mr. Hoffman, by some abstruse process, shows that the rate *per capita* in New York is $33·13, while in Philadelphia it is $23·39. As there is no census later than 1860, we cannot tell whether this ratio is correct or not; but we have another datum much more just. The number of voters in the two cities affords an excellent basis on which we can estimate the relative number of those who pay taxes, for, as a rule, the children and women do not enter so largely into the calculation as to affect an estimate based on the votes. Philadelphia polled at the late election, on an average, 100,000 votes. At that rate, the tax per vote would amount to exactly $75·62. In New York city at the last election 112,000 votes were polled, or an average of $151 34 to each voter. This average is based on the fairest means of comparison we have at hand, and, we think, the fairest that can be possibly secured. By it it will be seen that in *New York each man is taxed exactly twice as much in proportion to support the city government as he is in Philadelphia.*

We do not think that the *number* of persons taxed is a fair ground on which to estimate the weight of the public burdens. Had we commenced the comparison, we would have taken the amount of property, not the number of citizens. But it was commenced by Mr. Hoffman. He selected the population as the basis of comparison, and we have only followed his path. We suppose, also, that he took the element which would make his administration appear in the most favorable light. We infer that, had property been taken, our advantages would have been still more apparent.

In truth, the attempt made by Mr. Hoffman is a failure. It may not be due to his administration. We do not believe that Mr. Wood would spend one cent less, but we think we can look with just party pride on the comparative economy of Philadelphia under Republican rule. Yet New York, with her average of twice as heavy taxes, does not afford half as much security to her citizens as does the Quaker City. We are well governed, in that we are not over-governed. We do not, indeed, see a policeman at every corner, yet we hear but seldom of disturbances, or crimes which go unpunished. We speak entirely in a comparative sense; but viewed in that light, we ought to be daily thankful that we have the Republican party, and not the Democratic, to rule over us. We may be unjust, but we judge only by comparison. We see in New York double expenses and less safety, and there the rule is Democratic—here Republican. We may impute the result to the wrong cause, but all must grant the coincidence warrants our inference.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago—Its Wonderful Growth—The Causes of its Success—The Character of Its Business Men—The Railroads Centring Here—New England Capital and New England Men—The Press of the City, Etc. Etc.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Chicago is the great emporium of the Northwest. Its growth has been so rapid as to be almost startling, and as yet it shows no signs of flagging. It is going ahead as fast to-day as ever before. A generation ago it was a small Indian trading post; now it is a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants, with a commerce second only to that of New York and Philadelphia. The causes which have led to this remarkable growth are few and simple. A great city, unless built up mainly by foreign commerce, is the product of a great country. A glance at the map will show that Chicago is the distributing point for a vast region of our fertile territory—an empire in itself. It is the growth and development of this magnificent and fruitful country that has made Chicago what she is. Look a moment at the increase of population in the States of which Chicago is the commercial centre. Illinois herself has grown from a population of 850,000 in 1850 to nearly three millions; Indiana, from 988,000 to about two millions; Michigan from 397,000 to a million and more; Wisconsin from 305,000 to over a million; Minnesota from 6000 to three hundred thousand; Iowa from 192,000 to a million; Kansas from nothing to three hundred thousand; Nebraska from nothing to a hundred and fifty thousand. It is this stupendous and unparalleled growth that has made Chicago the metropolis of the Northwest. The increase of population in the States named from 1850 to 1870 was nearly three millions of souls. From 1860 to 1870, despite the loss of life by the war, the increase will be still greater. Of course, the entire commerce of these States does not centre at Chicago. Much of that of Southern Illinois goes to St. Louis, of Indiana to Cincinnati, and of Eastern Michigan to Detroit; but the great mass of the trade, and in an increasing ratio, centres at Chicago. The means by which this city has managed to make herself the commercial centre of this vast section of country are worthy of study. In the first place, the city was favorably located, near the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, at the very point where the early settlers before railroads were built, would naturally debark in seeking homes in the new country beyond. The same reason made it the nearest and most favorable point for the shipping of surplus produce and the receiving of supplies. Long before railroads had penetrated to the West, the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers could ship their wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and thence by the Erie Canal to New York. The line of settlement thus connected itself from the earliest period with its natural outlet, and as the country back of her grew, Chicago grew with it. Being already established as a commercial point, she attracted to herself the first railroads that were built to connect the East and the West. Thenceforward her growth and supremacy were secured. Her business men have always been noted for sagacity and enterprise, and their great endeavor has been to push railroads out in every direction, until now she is surrounded with a perfect network of them. There are some fourteen or fifteen separate and distinct lines now centring here, and the number of trains arriving and departing daily must be over one hundred. As a specimen of the commerce transacted by these roads, let me add a few figures which I pick up at random from one of the city journals lying before me. The receipts of beef cattle during last week were 4267; shipments, 1530. Number of hogs received, 111,240; shipments, 22,700. Receipts of produce for twenty-four hours:—Flour, 6134 barrels; wheat, 48,950 bushels; corn, 74,910 bushels; oats, 23,714 bushels; barley, 10,415 bushels; grass seeds, 141,130 lbs; broom corn, 78,700 lbs.; cured meat, 13,610 lbs.; tallow, 11,000 lbs.; hides, 67,700 lbs.; wool, 13,676 lbs.; besides other items too numerous to mention. Chicago has now become the great hog market of the country. Cincinnati used to enjoy this pre-eminence, but she has lost it, probably never to regain it. Chicago is also one of the greatest lumber markets in the country. Above her lie the extensive pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, while beyond her, in every direction, is the vast prairie country, requiring all kinds of lumber. The building of ready-made houses is quite a specialty here. Everything is constructed and shipped in bulk, ready to be put up into a house on arrival at its destined point. Cottages costing from three hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars are thus built, and are becoming quite popular. Stores, school-houses, and churches are built upon the same plan. Just now there is a large demand for these houses on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

I spoke in my last of the success of Chicago in forming a direct connection with each of the branches of the Pacific Railroad. This is characteristic of her business men. If there is a railroad project anywhere which promises to be of use to Chicago, they take hold and help it. If they cannot furnish capital themselves to build it, they get it from New York or Boston. An immense amount of Boston capital is invested in some of the railroad lines leading out of Chicago. The Michigan Central, the Chicago Burlington, and Quincy, the Hannibal and St Joseph, the Kansas City and Cameron Railroads, and the bridges over the Mississippi at Quincy, and over the Missouri at Kansas, are works whose life-blood of capital has mainly come from Boston. New Englanders abound in this city, as the half a dozen or more of Congregational churches, admirably sustained and ministered to by able men, can testify. The Yankee, with his native energy and shrewdness, liberalized and enlarged by Western life, makes a model man—just such men as in church and counting-house, in railroads and in newspapers, are shaping and controlling the destiny of this great city and of the mighty country upon which it depends.

The press of this city is prosperous and powerful. There are few papers in this country anywhere which are more ably and vigorously conducted than the Chicago *Tribune*. It frequently publishes more news than any of the New York dailies, and its editors are at least as able as many of theirs. It is the leading journal of the city, Republican in politics, free trade, slightly conservative just now, and favors Grant for President. Its managing editor is Horace White, Esq., who has been connected with the paper for more than ten years, and whom I well remember for his able championship of the Free State paper of Kansas in their early struggles. J. Medill, Esq., is one of the editors and stockholders, and for a long time attached to the paper. Dr. Ray, one of the ablest writers in the West, still contributes sparingly to its columns. Mr. Shehan, late of the Chicago *Post*, is also one of its contributors. Lieutenant-Governor Bross is still a heavy stockholder in the concern. He is at present in Europe.

The *Republican* is the paper which Charles A. Dana, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, came West to take charge of. His success here was not as flattering as might have been expected, and he soon returned to New York. The *Republican* has changed hands several times, and at present seems to be successfully conducted.

The *Evening Journal* is one of the old papers. It has always been conservatively Republican, and is in favor of a protective tariff. Charles Wilson, Esq., is its chief editor and proprietor. As a literary paper the *Journal* ranks high—much of its reputation in this respect being due to the contributions of that charming writer, B. F. Taylor, Esq.

The *Times* is the Democratic organ. It is ably edited and is well sustained. In the fall of 1866 it came out openly in favor of negro suffrage, but the doctrine was too far in advance of the sentiment of the party, and the *Times* has relapsed.

The *Post* is an evening paper, Republican in politics, and well conducted.

The new religious weekly, gotten up by the Congregationalists who bolted from the *Independent* when it dropped its denominational character, called the *Advance*, has reached its twelfth number, and professes to have obtained a very generous support. It is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Patton, but I do not think it will prove a very formidable rival to the *Independent*, which has patched up its quarrel with the Western Congregationalists, and got the most of its old contributors from this quarter back again. There are some other minor journals here, but none worthy of more extended notice.

There are several other topics of interest connected with this city which I must defer to a future communication. I may add to this that bountiful rains last night and the night before have broken the long drouth that has been prevailing throughout this whole Western section of country, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi. The farmers will observe Thanksgiving day now with lighter hearts. T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS AN INSULT TO THE SIREWDness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here. When the *sovereign excellence* of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made.—*Georgetown Union.* 19

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4p

A CONCERT OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, of Germantown, will be given at the TOWN HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Professor E. M. Porter, the Blind Pianist, will preside at the Piano. 12 2 2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Will be held at the League House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 30 7t SECRETARY.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 4, I. O. OF O. F.—The members are requested to meet at the Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at ½ o'clock, for the purpose of visiting Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 110.
1t* L. L. FORBES, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.
The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.
11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.
D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 15t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized in 1833.—Incorporated June 7, 1845
Office, No. 907 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph K. Hoeflich, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 123 N. Third st.
MANAGERS.

James Appleton,	Thomas Potter.
Charles Bancs,	T. Esmonde Harper.
James B. Rogers,	Alexander T. Lane.
Matthew Newkirk,	Thomas Pedrick.
Charles L. Orum,	Henry M. Kimmey.
William M. Wilson,	Samuel Mullen.
Samuel Work,	Thomas L. Gillespie.
Isaac R. Smith,	Hiram Miller.
George Nugent,	James W. Carson.
Robert Grigg.	John Wiest.

General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.
Missionaries { Alberts G. Rowland, William W. Walter, Roland T. Kensil.

This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.
It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.
The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.
The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid in carrying on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.
Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 thst 60t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this office.
11 4 5W THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company.
F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.
F. MITCHELL,
11 29 6t Secretary.

OFFICE TREMONT COAL COMPANY,
No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
The Interest Coupons due on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office on and after Dec 2, 1867.
11 30 3t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.
11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, $3; single lecture, $1. 12 3

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage, "A remedy worse than the disease." Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists. 12 4 tuthsst

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
OR	
OR	
OR	
OR	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsy

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 31 tustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [9 20 tuthsstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property known as the GULF MILLS, and 33 acres of Land, situated in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, 4 miles from Norristown, one and a half miles from Conshohocken, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
The Mill is adapted to merchants or country work, and contains two pairs of French burs, with all the necessary machinery, bolts, etc.; propelled by the Gulf creek, on an over-shot water wheel, with about twenty-seven feet head and fall. The improvements, besides the mill, consist of a large stone mansion house, containing twelve rooms, and a large hall two stories high; two stone tenant houses, stone barn, smoke house, spring-house, and other necessary outbuildings. This property has the advantage of a large country custom, being contiguous to iron works and factories, and is delightfully situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods in the State, convenient to churches, schools, etc. Is well worthy the attention of business men and capitalists.
Also, will be sold a House and Lot of about three acres, with carriage house adjoining. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale by
12 2 5 7 10] A. L. COLESON, Agent.
Persons desirous of viewing the property will be shown by applying to John Altman, on the premises.

LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1868.—This popular gilt-edged miniature volume is replete with Poetic Sentiment, Pleasing Miscellany, Household Receipts, Calendar and Memoranda pages, etc.
Price 50 cents. Mailed, postpaid. Issued by GEO. S. GE COOLIDGE, No. 3 MILK street, Boston, and sold by all booksellers. Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 12 3 3t

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuthsmrp

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93 83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

$8·50. WEBSTER'S NEW PICTORIAL 4to DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, ONLY $8·50.

$8·50. Worcester's Pictorial 4to. Dictionary Unabridged, Only $8·50.
$3 Books Selling at 25 Cents.
$2 Books Selling at 50 Cents.
$1·50 Books Selling at 25 Cents.
A new assortment of these Cheap Books now ready for inspection.
Everything in our Line at Wholesale Prices.
Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 2 2t4p NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

FRENCH BRIE CHEESE.

LOVERS OF FINE IMPORTED CHEESE ARE INVITED TO CALL AT BROAD AND WALNUT, AND FIND THERE THE FINEST VARIETY AND QUALITY OF CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF VERY CHOICE BRIE CHEESE, CURIOUSLY PUT UP IN FRANCE, IN BANKETS, AND OF VERY RICH FLAVOR; ALSO, ROQUEFORT, STILTON, CHEDDAR, EDAM, PINEAPPLE, IMITATION OF DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, AND RICH CREAM CHEESE.
NEUFCHATEL AND CAMEMBERT WILL BE RECEIVED IN A FEW DAYS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212
LE MAISTRE & ROSS
Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as
HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered, Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS, from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
" " " $1·00 up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 2 1m

POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.
PURSE AND STAKE OF $300.
Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons. Good day and track. Three best road horses in the city.
Horses to start at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. M. HAMHILL NAMES B. H. MAY BOY.
OWNER NAMES B. M. GAZELLE.
OWNER NAMES B. H. STRATHMORE.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 12 3 3t

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.
Sailing from New York December 5th and 18th; January 8th, 18th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 2 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THEIR GALLERIES,
NO. 1234 CHESNUT STREET,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1867,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. 11 30 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON wishes a European Congress of nations to arrange again for the peace of Europe. The peace of Europe seems to be like a fine suit of clothes, all the time giving way somewhere, and consequently in continual need of patching. Nap wants to act the character of tailor to the nations. We are thinking just now what a happy condition it would be if the "Peace of Europe" was as well put together as the clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Then it would not need continual repairing.

THE TIME is drawing short; secure your shares at once in aid of the Riverside Institute. Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS IN THE HOUSE, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Biey, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column of a valuable mill property, to be sold at public sale, on Thursday, Dec. 12 at "Gulf Mills," Montgomery county, Pa. There are 33 acres of land attached to the mill, which will also be sold at the same time. The property is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 4 miles from Norristown and 1½ from Conshohocken, and is worthy the attention of capitalists.

IF YOU would successfully exclude from the system Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any distressing nerve complaint, or be completely and permanently cured of these maladies, partake of an occasional dose of DR. TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, and your nervous system will become entirely renovated. Apothecaries have this medicine.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, is said to be favorably inclined towards the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. Citizens who wish to aid the great charity can do so by calling at No. 1126 Chesnut street and purchasing tickets for the Grand Concert to be given next February.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

1 TO $4. McINTIRE & BROTHERS.
1 TO $4. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
1 TO $4. TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
1 TO $4. GOODS of every kind, at small
1 TO $4. advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—PATTON.—On the 28th ultimo, by Rev. T. A. Fernley, at No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. EPHRAIM ARNOLD, of York county, to Miss ELIZA A. PATTON, of this city. *

CLARK—LANE.—On the 14th ultimo, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. JACOB S. CLARK to Miss ELIZA A. LANE, all of Philadelphia.

SHEETZ—UTLEY.—October 28, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN O. SCHEETZ to Miss ELIZABETH UTLEY, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

HENSZEY.—On First-day morning, 12th month 1st, MARY K., daughter of Joseph G. and Rebecca P. Henszey, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 509 Green street, on Fourth-day afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

LAMB.—Departed this life, on the 1st instant, DANIEL LAMB, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRICE.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Christian Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1313 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—On Monday, the 2d instant, ANTHONY, son of Anthony W. and Hannah Woodward, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 111 N. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. *

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Now that the holidays are approaching, and will soon be here, it is but proper that good attention should be given to the selection of appropriate presents. No establishment is more deserving of the special attention of our readers than that of Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 South Second street. They have prepared to meet the urgent demand which is now coming upon them, and have received an elegant assortment of new and elegant goods, such as silks of every kind, shawls as varied as can be found in any strictly shawl emporium; velvets, beautiful and attractive; cloakings, and all manner of dress-goods—thus affording to all excellent opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give immediate satisfaction. But more than this, this house keeps constantly on hand splendid ottoman silks, moireantiques, plain French silk poplins, all substantial and fashionable goods, to be had at the lowest rates possible, and all worthy the attention of the public.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE CHIEF ENGINEER LYLE.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Fire Department, resident in Pittsburg was held in that city at which the following was adopted:—

Whereas, We have heard, with deep regret, of the death of our late Chief Engineer, David M. Lyle: therefore be it resolved,

That in his loss we deplore a genial friend, a kind brother, and a faithful and devoted fireman, earnest and active in all his social relations, humane to his fellow-men, and ever ready to help the poor and distressed in the hour of their need.

That we deeply sympathize and mingle our regrets with his relations and friends, as well as our brother firemen, and tender to all our heartfelt condolence in receiving the sad bereavement which all most deeply feel.

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the relatives, the Fairmount Company, and the press.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Last evening, a slight fire occurred at No. 1606 N. Broad street, caused by a defective flue.

About 11·30 P. M. yesterday, the building No. 305 Race street, occupied by E. G. Woodward & Co., manufacturers of marble and fancy articles, caught fire in the third floor from an overheated stove, and burned up through the fourth floor, when it was extinguished. Loss about $200.

This morning a slight fire occurred in the Friends' school-house, on School street, Germantown. Damage slight.

A FALSE PRETENDER.—William Rider was arrested yesterday for receiving money under false pretenses. It is alleged against him that he, pretending that he was an excellent boss painter, was authorized to paint a house for Schaeffer & Chatterburger, in the Eighteenth District. Instead of doing it himself, as agreed, he hired another man, and when the job was finished collected the money and pocketed it, thereby intending to defraud and cheat him to whom the money was due. Alderman Good held him in $800 bail.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.—The grand collection of pictures recently on exhibition at the galleries of the society, in Chesnut street, below Broad, are to be sold this evening, and we hope the sale will attract an immense number of purchasers. The various paintings and sketches of the late lamented Julliard are to be disposed of for the benefit of his widow, who is in somewhat straitened circumstances, and it is the general desire that these works should bring their full value.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Henry Weldon was arrested last night at Crown and Vine streets, charged with stealing a watch from a fellow boarder. Alderman Toland committed him.

BOY THIEVES.—Neal McCormick, his brother John, and John McGinsky, three of a youthful gang of thieves, were arrested last night for stealing a trunk containing a lot of clothing, bed-quilts, etc., and a miniature ship, from a place at Sixth and Lombard streets. They took the articles to the little groggery kept by Catharine Grace and Margaret Myers, at Lombard and Penn streets. The boys and women were committed by Alderman Pottinger.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Lewis W. Young, who has long been an efficient operator at the Central Telegraph Station, has resigned his position. He has accepted a situation in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office, where he will prove a valuable acquisition, if he is so fortunate as to make as many friends in the performance of his duties as he did whilst an operator.

DEATH TO THE CACKLERS.—Last night, while in the very act of wringing the necks of three as plump geese as were ever seen in the vicinity of Pluck Hill, Nineteenth Ward, and which geese he had stolen, as alleged, from a yard near by, John McCarty was arrested, taken to the lock-up, and this morning was committed by Alderman Heins.

AT THE SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. Alfred Cookman, corner of Nineteenth and Spring Garden streets, there will be a special religious service this evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The Rev. G. C. Wells, a prominent preacher of Troy, New York, will deliver the sermon. A general attendance is invited.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were in fair demand. '65 5-20s sold at 105½, no change; 101½ was bid for 10-40s; 107½ for July 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 107½ for '62 5-20s; 107⅛ for July, '65 5-20s; and 104¼ for 64 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 98⅞, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49½@49¾, a slight decline; Reading at 47⅞@47 81-100, a decline of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 50⅞, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 115, no change; 192 was bid for Fourth National; 51½ for Commercial; 29⅞ for Mechanics'; 105 for Kensington; 54 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31@31¼, a decline of 1½; 12 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; 11¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 48 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '65..cp..........105½	25 sh Cam & Am...b5.126
$2000 do.'65.Jy.rg.103⅝	50 do..........b5..126
$1000 do.'65.Jy.cp.107½	4 sh Penna R......ls.. 49¾
$5000 do.'65 Jy.cp.107½	100 do..........s60.. 49⅝
$3000 Pa 6s, W L..trf....103	65 sh Leh N stk......c.. 31½
$2000 Pa 6s.3 series..c.104	100 do.............. 31½
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s......... 93⅝	50 do.........s30.. 31
$500 City 6s, N...c&p.. 98⅝	100 sh Leh V R 50⅞
$1000 do..N.2 c&f.. c&p.. 98¾	200 sh Cata Pf........ls.. 22
$300 do.N..c&p.c. 98⅞	200 sh Read R........ls.. 47 81
$2000 C & Am 6s,'83...... 87	100 do................47 81
$5000 do...'75....s5.. 88	500 do.........s60.. 47¾
10 sh Cent Nat Bk....115	100 sh Big Mount........ 3⅝
15 do 115	100 sh Ocean Oil........ 3⅞
	100 do.........b60.. 3⅞

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '65..cp..........105⅝	49 sh Minehill......b5.. 57¾
$500 do.'65 Jy.cp.107⅝	58 sh Penna R........... 49⅝
$5000 Pa 6s, 3 series.....106½	20 do..........ls.. 49⅝
$700 Sch N 6s, '82....... 72	2 do...........c. 49⅝
100 sh Cata Pf........b60.. 22⅞	100 do....s5own.. 49½
200 do..........bs.. 22½	100 sh Big Mt............ 3⅝
100 do..........b5.. 22⅝	100 sh Leh V R... .b30.. 51
200 do.......ls.s5. 22½	100 sh Phil&E.60ds&30 26⅞
100 do................ 22⅝	20 sh 13th & 15th.......... 18¾
300 do..........b5.. 22½	

SECOND BOARD.

$15000 N Jer 6s, '97........102½	100 sh Read R...............47·81
$5000 C & Am 6s,'89.ls.. 83½	100 sh Cata Pf........b30.. 22⅝
$1000 City 6s, N...c&p.. 99	200 do............ls.. 22⅞
5 sh Cam & Am...b5..126	200 do.....ls..b60.. 22⅞
1 sh Penna R........... 49¾	100 do................. 22½
100 sh Phil & E........... 26⅞	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1862, 107⅛@107½; do., 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@105; do., July, 104⅛@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@120; do. December, 1864, 119@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 136⅞@137. Silver, 131⅛@133.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 107¼@107½; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; 7·30s, June, 104⅜@105; do., July, 104⅜@105. Gold, 136⅞@137.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137@137⅛; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅜@105; 3d series, 104⅜@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—We have to record a continuance of the dullness which has characterized the market for some time past, and in order to effect sales to any extent concessions would have to be made. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family, $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is less active, but prices of prime are well maintained. Sales of 600 bushels red at $2·50. Rye is scarce. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·72, and Southern at $1·60@1·65. Corn is in moderate request, and new is 1@2c. ⅌ bushel lower. Sales of 1000 bushels old yellow at $1·40; 1500 bushels do. at $1·42@1·45; 1000 bush. new do. at $1·10@1·15; 4000 bushels old Western mixed at $1·33@1·37, the latter rate from the elevator; and 2000 bushels very dry new do. at $1·30. Oats are quiet, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@72c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·12½@8·10, the latter rate for 90 bushels from second hands. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed is steady at $2·45@2·50.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 95½; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 80⅝; New York Central, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 134⅛; Cumberland preferred, 127½; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 104⅝; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 101⅝; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝. Gold, 137.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels—State, $7·75@10; Ohio, $9·10@12·40; Western, $7·70@11·55; Southern, $9·40@13·75; California, $11·25@13·25. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales 21,000 bush. Western at $1·32@1·33. Oats dull. Barley quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $21·25@21·30. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Cotton quotations are nominal at 15 cents. Flour exceedingly heavy; Howard street family $12·00; extra do., $9·75@11·00. Wheat very dull and declined about 5c. Small sales prime red $2·48; do. white $2·65. Corn unchanged, and receipts small. Oats very dull at 68@72. Rye scarce; small sales at $1·55@1·60. Provisions quiet and firmer.

WANTED—BOARDING.—A SUITE OF TWO or three rooms, with board for gentleman and wife, in a private family, in West Philadelphia. Address "F. W.," Daily Press office. 12 3 2t*

THIRD EDITION

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Public faith does not depend alone upon adequate revenue laws, nor upon economy in the administration of the Government; it rests also upon the observance of contracts in spirit as well as in letter. In fact, without this there will be neither an efficient administration of the revenue laws nor economy in expenditures. Nothing but absolute insolvency will save from the infamy of repudiation a nation that does not pay its debts according to the understanding at the time they were contracted; and when a nation voluntarily violates this understanding it will soon be unable, from the very effect of its own example, to enforce the revenue laws, and its expenditures will only be checked by its inability to collect. How much of the demoralization which exists in the revenue service of the United States is attributable to the failure of the Government to redeem legal-tender notes according to their tenor, would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but hardly appropriate in a communication like this. Now, to what is the United States pledged in regard to the public debt? Is it not that it shall be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the subscribers to its loans at the time subscriptions were solicited and obtained? And can there be any question in regard to the nature of this understanding? Was it not that while interest-bearing notes should be converted into bonds or paid in lawful money, the bonds should be paid, principal as well as interest, in coin? Was not this the understanding of the Congress which passed the Loan bills, and of the people who furnished money? Did any member of the House or Senate prior to 1868, in the exhaustive discussion of these bills, ever intimate that the bonds to be issued in accordance with their provisions might be paid when redeemable in a depreciated currency? Was there a single subscriber to the Five-twenty bonds or to the Seven and three-tenths notes, which by their terms were convertible into bonds, who did not believe, and who was not given to understand by agents of the Government, that both the principal and interest of those bonds were payable in coin? Does any one suppose that the people of the United States, self-sacrificing as they were in support of the Government, would have sold their stocks, their lands, the products of their farms, of their factories and their shops, and invested their proceeds in Five-twenty bonds and Seven and three-tenth notes, convertible into such bonds, if they had not understood that these bonds were to be redeemed, after five years from their respective dates, in a currency of the value of which they could form no reliable estimate? Would the Secretary of the Treasury or would Congress when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, and when a failure to raise money for the support of the Federal army would have been a success to the Rebellion and ruin to the Union cause, have dared to attempt the experiment of raising money on bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years in a currency convertible, but the value of which might not depend upon the solvency of the Government, but upon the amount in circulation?

No such understanding existed, and, fortunately, no such experiment was tried. The bonds were negotiated with the definite understanding that they were payable in coin, and the seven and three-tenths notes with an equally definite understanding that they were convertible, at the option of the holder, into bonds of a similar character, or payable in lawful money. Contracts were made in good faith on both sides—a part of them when the Government was in imminent peril and needed money to preserve its existence—the balance when its necessities were scarcely less urgent for payment of its just obligations to contractors and to the gallant men by whom the nation had been saved. Good faith and public honor, which to a nation are of priceless worth, require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made.

Holders of our bonds at home and abroad, who understand the character of the people of the United States and the greatness of the national resources, ought not to need an assurance that they will be so complied with.

The importance of the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government cannot be overestimated. A curtailment of the currency and the maintenance of the public faith are not all that is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need, in addition to these, a united country—united in fact as well as in name.

It may not be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss the measures regarded by him as best calculated to bring about this most desirable result. This, however, he feels it his duty to say, as he substantially said in his last year's report, that the question of reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is, in his judgement, second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider.

There is a general sentiment among taxpayers that the exemption of Government bonds from local taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting that he is in sympathy with the sentiment. The difficulty in the way, however, as has been suggested, arises from the fact that if the bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation, very few would be held where taxes are high, and there would be a constant tendency to a concentration of the States and counties and cities where taxes are low, or in foreign countries, where they would escape taxation altogether. It is a matter of great importance that Government bonds should be a desirable investment in all part of the country, and it is obvious that the States should be in some manner compensated for the right now denied of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds, to be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the Government shall as rapidly as possible be converted, one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States according to their proportion. By this means all bonds, wherever held, would be taxed alike, and a general distribution of them be secured. State taxes, including levies for county and municipal purposes, now, as a general thing, exceed one per cent., but when debts incurred for payment of bounties are paid, and in most of the States they are already in process of rapid extinction, and economy is again practised in the administration of State affairs, this indirect assessment will be quite likely to equal the tax assessed upon other property. If the debt to be funded shall amount to $2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and paid to the States annually would be $20,000,000.

The Secretary estimates that the receipts and expenditures for the three quarters ending June 22, 1868, will be $298,000,000. The expenditures for the same period, according to his estimates, will be $295,000,000; leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $1,000,000. The receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30 1868, are estimated at $381,000,00. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $372,000,000; leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $9,000,000.

Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $266,185,131. Now, if such a reduction could be made while the industry of one-third part of the country, by reason of war and the unsettled state of its political affairs, has been exceedingly depressed, and the other thirds have by no means exerted their full productiveness sooner. If such a reduction could be made notwithstanding the liberal miscellaneous appropriations by Congress, payment of bounties and the great expense of maintaining large military forces upon the frontier and in the Southern States, can there be any good reason why a reduction, so successfully commenced under the most inauspicious circumstances, should not be continued, steadily and without interruption, until every dollar of it is extinguished?

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Austrian steam frigate Novara will sail from here for Trieste on Wednesday, December 4. Your correspondent has viewed the remains of Maximilian. The eyes, hair, and beard are wanting. The party accused of having thus mutilated the remains is the embalmer, and he has been imprisoned at the capital of Mexico.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 2.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt here at midnight, November 30. Considerable alarm was caused throughout the entire population.

ST. DOMINGO.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at St. Domingo city. It demolished many houses and drove many vessels ashore. The population was vainly striving to emigrate, such was the alarm.

TORTOLA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The British Consul here has received orders to forward aid in the shape of provisions to the sufferers by the hurricane at Tortola Island.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Asis will sail again on the 4th instant for Porto Rico, with provisions for the sufferers by the late hurricane.

On the 18th of November a violent shock of earthquake was felt at Mayaguez.

VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Venezuelan Consul at this port has received a copy of a decree issued on November 6, which establishes an additional import duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on all foreign goods excepting flour. The decree is to take effect December 15 for all American products. This additional duty will continue for one year, when it will be reduced to ten per cent. for the ensuing year.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 29, via Havana, Dec. 2—Advices received here state that the island of St. Thomas has been visited by a terrible shock of earthquake. The sea rose fifty feet, and a volcano vomited forth lava. Little Saba was submerged for a short time, after being visited by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions simultaneously. The English, Danish, and Dutch Consuls on the island saved nothing. The English Consul has received orders to send provisions to the island of Tortola from New York.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Hon. William Prescott Smith to be Promoted — Jeff. Davis' Movements—Obituary, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The intimate friends of Hon. William Prescott Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Maryland, inform me they feel confident he will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Rollins. Mr. Smith has for several weeks spent most of his time in Washington, engaged in important affairs of the Internal Revenue Department.

Jefferson Davis and wife are still sojourning with their friend, General Benjamin Howard, and are visited by many friends.

Captain William Conkling, the oldest shipmaster and merchant of Baltimore, died yesterday.

The weather is still very cold, and the skating fair.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's Message is being read in the House. Mr. Schenck characterized its premature publication in certain newspapers as disrespectful to Congress.

Obituary.

SALISBURY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Hon. Robert Dennison, late State Comptroller, died at his residence yesterday.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 112¼@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107¼@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@105.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105½@105¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107⅞.
United States 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅞@105. Market rather better.

Commutation of the Sentence of Van Arsdale.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, December 2.

The Court of Pardons at its session on Friday evening, November 29, unanimously commuted the sentence of Jacob Van Arsdale, recently convicted in Somerset county of murder, and now under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life. The Jury, the Court, and the Attorney-General who conducted the prosecution, all joined in the petition for the commutation on the ground that there was a reasonable doubt of the sanity, and of course of the responsibility, of the condemned person. The bar of Somerset and a large number of the most intelligent citizens of the county also joined in the petition. Remonstrances respectably signed were also presented against the commutation, but the Court of Pardons, after a full and careful examination of the case, decided that it was one properly brought before them, and that the petition of the Court, the Jury, and the Counsel of the State ought not to be denied. They felt that his imprisonment for life would satisfy the demands of justice, in view of the doubt thrown upon his sanity and responsibility.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of November, 1867:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$521,928 13
Silver Deposits and Purchases	18,865·67
Total Deposits	$540,793·80

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
Double Eagles	32,330	$646,600·00
Fine Bars	10	7,307·30
Total	32,340	$653,907 30
SILVER.		
Dollars	10,300	$10,300·00
Half Dollars	81,400	40,700·00
Fine Bars	1	93 04
Total	91,701	$51,093·04
COPPER AND NICKEL.		
One cent pieces	975,000	$9,750·00
Two cent pieces	344,000	6,880·00
Three cent pieces	552,000	16,560·00
Five cent pieces	3,720,000	186,000·00
Total	5,591,000	$219,190·00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	32,340	$653,907·30
Silver coinage	91,701	51,093·04
Copper and Nickel	5,591,000	219,190·00
Total No. pieces	5,715,041	$924,190·00

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........37 | 11 A. M..........40 | 2 P. M..........40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Lillie, Curry, Bremen, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Aid, Smith, Providence Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, New Haven, do.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston, do.
Schr Geo. Deering, Willard, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Richmond, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Washington, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Newport, do.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portsmouth Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, New Haven, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Newport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Dorchester Point, S. E. Griscom.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Schr I. & A. Babcock, Smith, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. C. McShain, Johnson, Washington, Captain.
St'r Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, D. Brittain.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Aid, Smith, from Salem.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, from Boston.
Schr I. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr M. Reilley, Reilly, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston.
Schr Eva Bell, Barrett, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr J. C. McShain, Johnson, from Pawtucket.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Lynn.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, from Salisbury.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Salisbury.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Newport.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Newport.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, from New York.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Fall River.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, from Norfolk.
Schr S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, from Gloucester.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark, in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 2—6 P. M.—The following vessels reported by James Marshall, pilot, went to sea yesterday:—Barque Effort, for Antwerp; brigs Clyde, for John. N. B.; Moses Day, for Marseilles; schrs Sybil, for Kingston, Ja.; A. Hugel, for Matanzas; M. Gage, for Barbados; E. Magee, for Manzilla; and Moselle, for St. Thomas, all from Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig J. F. Carney, Carney, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 29th ult.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, for Philadelphia or Bangor, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

SHAKE YOUR ASHES AND SAVE YOUR coal, by using one of the Patent Ash-Sifters that we have for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR A LAD AT BOARDING-SCHOOL, OR resident in the country, a seasonable gift would be one of our strongly-made Coasting-Sleds or a pair of Skates. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

USEFUL AND NECESSARY ARTICLES OF Hardware, Cutlery, or Tools, suitable for gifts or self-use, may be found at the Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Reading the President's Message.

The European Markets To-Day.

Important Legal Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The President's Message—How It Came to be Published Prematurely.

The premature publication of President Johnson's Message in the Northern, Eastern, and Western cities this morning, causes great excitement in official and newspaper circles here. The Message was obtained under a promise that it should not be published until it had been read before Congress, but it seems it was peddled around here last night by certain parties, and it is said could be bought by almost any one for a consideration. This has caused bitter recriminations among the special correspondents who enjoy the *entree* of the White House, and the allegation is that the correspondent of a Boston paper was the party through whom the Message was prematurely disclosed.

None of the papers here published it this morning, but it was put in type in all of the offices yesterday, and was for sale on the street here to-day as soon as the reading was commenced in both Houses.

Forney, in this morning's *Chronicle*, says he could have published it to-day, but it would have been a violation of plighted faith which he would not be guilty of.

Philadelphia Offices.

There is a strong influence at work to accomplish the removal of Clifford S. Phillips, the present Assessor of the Second District of Pennsylvania. Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, the former Assessor, is here, and understood to be a candidate for reappointment, and is strongly backed up.

Colonel John R. Cox, formerly a Quartermaster in the army, is also being pressed for the position, and if any change is made, it is likely one of these gentlemen will be nominated.

The Military Committee.

The House Military Committee, General Garfield, chairman, visited General Grant this morning at the War Department, on business relating to the army, and afterwards called on Secretary Stanton.

Reading the Message in Congress.

The reading of the Message in the House was commenced at half-past 12 o'clock. Its publication in the newspapers was the absorbing subject of discussion among the members, and Mr. Schenck, before the reading commenced, said it was an insult to the House to have it sent here after being published elsewhere, and held up a Baltimore paper of this morning, with the Message in full. Mr. Covode, in an excited manner, declared that the Message had been sold, but the reading commenced, and is now proceeding regularly by the Reading Clerk. Many of the members have newspaper copies on their desks, and are comparing it with the copy now being read.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

After the reading of the journal, which records the presence of the Senators of the Fortieth Congress at the opening of the second session, yesterday morning, each with the title of "honorable," according to long established precedent,

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) moved to amend by striking out the word "honorable" wherever it occurred.

Mr. Johnson (Md). I would inquire whether that has not been the uniform practice?

The President pro tem. I believe it has been the uniform practice.

Mr. Buckalew said that it had grown to be a usage on the part of the Clerks, but he had always considered it of doubtful propriety, and now at the beginning of the regular session of the Fortieth Congress, he thought it a good time to change the usage.

Mr. Conness (Cal.)—I would enquire of the Senator whether this movement of his is intended as a plank for the Democratic platform. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buckalew was understood to say that he was not authorized to suggest planks for the Democratic platform.

The motion to strike out was carried.

Several petitions from private claimants on account of losses in the Government service, and for pensions, were presented and referred to the Committee on Claims and Pensions.

Mr. Pomeroy (N. Y.) presented a petition from certain citizens of Connecticut, asking for the establishment of impartial suffrage wherever the jurisdiction of the United States extends. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented a petition from a private soldier, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, praying the award of the amount offered for his capture. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Anthony (R. I.), the Senate proceeded to the election of the standing committees, dispensing, by unanimous consent, with the vote by ballot.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the committees were then constituted as follows:—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman; Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson (N. H.), and Johnson.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, and Morrill (Vt.)

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Chairman; Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, and Guthrie.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman; Morrill (Me.), Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson (Tenn.), and Doolittle.

Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, Chairman; Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, and Dixon.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman; Cattell, Morton, Tipton, and Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman; Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, and Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman; Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Johnson, and Hendricks.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman; Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), and Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman; Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, and Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Chairman; Howard, Ferry, Norton, and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Chairman; Morrill (Me.), Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, and Doolittle.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented several communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:—

Transmitting statement of the Adjutant-General's office, relative to the settlement of accounts of the Colorado militia employed in the military service in 1864 and 1865.

Transmitting communication from the Quartermaster General, submitting plan and estimate for repair of the wharf at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

Transmitting draft of joint resolution explanatory certain acts for the Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

Transmitting a communication from the Chief of Engineers, recommending the passage of a resolution for the settlement of account of certain officers of the Engineer Department.

Transmitting in compliance with House resolution of November 26, statement relative to buildings leased by the United States in New York and Brooklyn.

All these papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) having on account of feebleness and inability to make himself heard by the House from his own seat, came up to the Clerk's desk and asked leave to introduce bills and resolutions, as follows:—

A bill to establish a system of common schools for the District of Columbia. Referred to a select committee of five, to consist of the same members who served on the same committee last session, namely—Messrs. Stevens, (Pa.), Van Aerman, Williams, (Ind.), Loughridge, and Amber.

Also, a joint resolution relating to the partition of Texas. It instructs the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Territory lately known as the State of Texas, into two or more States, to be admitted into the Union when duly qualified.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.), objected, remarking that one State of Texas was enough to be held under a despotic Government.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), explained that his resolution was merely one of inquiry.

The Speaker stated that the effect of the resolution would be to revive the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Eldridge persisted in his objection, and the resolution was not read.

To inquire into the propriety of so amending the revenue laws as to ascertain and assess the value according to the capacity of the vessel instead of the present mode. (Adopted.)

Relative to the census in conquered territory.

Mr. Chandler (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.)—I want to say that this is merely a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of having such census taken, so that we may be ready for the admission of those States if they shall come here prepared to come in with their Representatives, and that there may be no delay. We may possibly want to apportion these States, though I do not know that we shall.

Mr. Chandler—I don't think that the necessity of the case, as presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, should change my views. I do not see that the census of those States can be taken now, certainly not under the direction of a gentleman who desires their existence as States.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Scheck (Ohio) rising to a question of privilege said:—I understand that the paper now presented is the Annual Message of the President of the United States. I wish to call the attention of the House, and of the country, to the fact that that Message is published this morning in all the papers of the leading cities of the Union. I hold in my hand the Baltimore *Gazette*, with a copy of the Message in full. It is a paper addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as required by the Constitution. I hold it to be disrespectful to the Congress that this Message should first make its appearance in the public prints of the country before its being communicated to Congress. Rumor says that some hanger-on about the White House, or some favorite individual has made traffic of the Message, and sold it to the different papers. If that be the case it renders it more disrespectful to the Congress. I will not object to the Message being read although I might properly do so. So under those circumstances, because we owe respect to the great office which that man holds, although we may not respect the incumbent, the publication of the Message is certainly an act of disrespect; but who is the guilty party?

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) insisted on the regular order of business, which was the reading of the Annual Message.

Mr. Covode (Pa.) desired to say that the Message was sold in the open market, but his remarks were cut off by the Speaker rapping to order.

The Clerk, Mr. McPherson, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes, proceeded to read the President's Annual Message.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Patrick Igoe was charged with the larceny of $55. The prosecutor testified that one certain night recently he retired to his bed at the house No. 2302 Market street, with $55 in his pocket. The defendant, a stranger, and a Mr. Cantwell, a gentleman of the city well known, slept in the same room. The next morning he missed his money. The defendant was searched, and $55 was found upon him, consisting of nine five dollar notes and one ten dollar note, the same as the prosecutor had. The proprietor of the house testified that when the defendant came to his house on the day previous he had no more than $6. The defendant offered no testimony, but his counsel argued the doubt. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for fifteen months.

William Coffin and George Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of cloth. They were caught in the act. Detective Taggart testified that he knew Coffin to be a bad character. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months each.

Joseph Ellit was charged with the larceny of flannel valued at $84, belonging to Petit, Nicholson & Co., No. 239 Market street. A salesman in this house testified, that in consequence of recent larcenies of goods, he was sent by the proprietors to a post on the opposite side of the street, on the 21st of last month, to watch for the thief. Having waited a short time, he saw the defendant and a man named Corson leave the store of Petit, Nicholson & Co., each having a piece of flannel under his arm. He started after them and cried "Stop thief!"

Corson was caught with the flannel in his possession; but Ellit dropped his bale and ran away. He was pursued by a crowd into the Eastern market, and there he was arrested by Policeman Bell. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for fifteen months.

Corson was admitted to bail, and has not yet made his appearance.

John Smith was charged with the larceny of $24. On the 23d of October, the proprietress of the hotel at the northeast corner of Fourth and Poplar streets went out of her bar-room, leaving the defendant there a few minutes alone; and on returning, missed her money and her guest. Smith was seen no more until he was arrested, a month afterwards.

The case, under these circumstances, rested on the question whether or not, in the interval of time that the lady was absent from the bar-room, any one else than John Smith could have entered and gone out. She heard no one move in the room; did not even hear Smith go out.

Upon being asked if he had anything to say, Smith, a nice young man, arose, and having bared his throat and flourished his hand across his mouth, explained to the jury how he had came from New York to this village a few weeks since, with his pocket full of rocks; how he became a prodigal, and soon found himself without means to pay his board; how he fell in with a generous hackman, who took him to this lady's house, and offered to be responsible for his board; how he grew tired of eating the bitter bread of dependence, and resolved to leave; how he borrowed $4 from a friend, and returned to his "folks" in "the city;" how he soon came back, once more flushed with the intention of repaying, with greenbacks, the kindness of his new-found friends; how he became smitten with the charms of a certain fair one before seeing his creditors, and was so much taken up with her that he put them off for awhile; how he became so entangled in the meshes of love that he was soon to be married; how he went to the depot to go to New York for a week; how, while he was sitting in the depot, a policeman, accompanied by a fellow he knew full well, seized him; how he was struck so dumb that he could hardly speak, and so deaf that he hasn't been able to hear well since; and, finally, how he was as innocent as a new-born babe, as a snow-white lamb, as the noonday sun; and how that was all he had to say, "as he knowed of." The jury acquitted.

The Contested Election Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—This morning the contested election case came up again.

Thomas Nicholson recalled and cross-examined. Q. Who usually received the ticket from the voter? A. Mr. McKeon. Q. During the day was any other list used but the one inside the polls? A. No, sir.

Lewis Morris sworn—Resides at No. 626 South Tenth street, corner of Shippen; I know George Morris, my brother; he is twenty-three or twenty-five years of age, and lived at home until about three or four months previous to election, when he went to Cincinnati.

Cross-examined—No other Frank Morris.

John Tracy—Reside No. 829 Shippen street; lived there over two years; am married; know George Pepper; don't know where he lives; saw him last week; he formerly worked for me; made it his home; left me about a week after the election; don't know where he lived a month previous to election; know James Delaney; don't know where he lives; saw him on Sunday night last, also saw him three days previous to that time; saw him in my house on Monday night; don't know where he lived on election day; know Pat. Clark lives back of me; never lived at my house; Delaney lived at one time in New York. List of voters, No. 118, John Tracey; 119, George Piper; 120, James Delaney. List of taxables, their residence is 829 Shippen street; they are foreigners; were at my house and worked on election day.

Cross-examined—Don't know whether they are married or not.

Mrs. Mary Lynn sworn—Reside at No. 10 West Shippen Place; know Michael Feeney; don't know where he lives; did live with me; left six or eight months ago; I have seen him since; not lately; don't know where he moved to; married and moved his family; saw him about three months ago.

List of voters, No. 163, Michael Feeney. List of taxables No. 831 Shippen street. Also Michael Feeney voted No. 283.

Cross-examined—Can't tell what month he left my house.

James Dunn—Reside at No. 1132 South street; have lived there since last August; previously lived at No. 833 Shippen street; am a tinsmith; know no other James Dunn; list of voters, 192; list of taxables, No. 833 Shippen street.

Cross-examined—Voted from my residence in Shippen street, but did not vote at my last residence; do not know for whom I voted for Register of Wills; got my ticket from a man in Shippen street; did not open it; don't know for whom I voted; only voted once.

Benjamin Young—List of voters 334; resides Lombard street No. 806; did live No. 800 South street; in the beginning of this year moved; did not vote this year. Mr. Simpson—List of Taxables, No. 800 South street; on list of voters No. 334; Isaac Haines, No. 832 South street lived there about five years; George Savage lived in my house; left about two months ago; went to Wilmington; on list extra assessment, George Savage, No. 832 South street, voted No. 336; best of my recollection he left before election.

Cross examined—Best of my recollection he left two weeks before his family; they left about two months ago.

John McConnell—Reside at No. 808 Shippen street; lived there about three months; did live at No. 715 S. Eighth street; am a carpenter; have tended bar.

Mr. Simpson—He is assessed No. 715 Eighth street; voted Nos. 463 and 638.

James Conner—Live at No. 737 Baker street; lived there election day; John Conner also lived there, but don't think he lived there election day; to the best of my recollection he then lived at Fourth and Spruce streets; I moved there ten or fifteen days before the election.

Mr. Simpson—John Conner was assessed at No. 737 Baker street; voted Nos. 456 and 570, J. Conner, No. 343, James Conner.

Mrs. Wallington—Reside at No 835 Shippen street; lived there seven years next August; not much acquainted; don't know of any No. 835 Shippen street; never knew John Valliant; Mr. Burns lives at the corner of a small street; no house above him; don't know the number of his house.

Mr. Simpson—Extra assessment John Valliant, No. 835 Shippen street; voted No. 248.

William McIlvain was officer of election; was Inspector's Clerk in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward; there all day; no Assessor's list was used; one or two Assessors were there three or four minutes; sent there, and was only used; the Judge to take it; Alderman McMullin ordered the Judge to take it; not used after that; but one challenge that I can recollect; none were examined but the one who was challenged; he was vouched for by James Mertland; votes were received with no book at all inside; Mr. Nicholson protested against it, but of no avail; the other Inspector took nearly all the votes.

Cross-examined—Was not out during eleven or twelve o'clock; the votes came in so fast we could hardly keep up; did not challenge a voter, neither did Mr. Nicholson.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This session of Congress promises to be of unusual importance. When the present Representatives were elected, the Republican party was powerful in most of the Northern States by the ballot; in all of the Southern States by military occupation. The party was charged with reconstruction. That work is done. Mr. Johnson's course was embarrassing, but those very embarrassments compelled it to labor with unusual vigilance and industry. Reconstruction, so far as it is a legislative political policy, is finished. Mr. Johnson will find it as impossible to change the policy as it would be for him to imitate Joshua and stop the sun and moon. We have given the negro the ballot, and it cannot be taken from him without a social convulsion. We do not think there is any party—unless, perhaps, a fragment of ignorant Copperheads—that seriously proposes to annul manhood suffrage. In the North prejudice has kept it back, but with us it is not a practical question.

Here and there, a new stitch may be necessary, but the Reconstruction work is ended—and a very good piece of work it is. If universal amnesty had been formally coupled with impartial suffrage, the moral effect upon the South would have been better. We should have graciously conceded in the beginning what those who knew the heart of the people felt sure we should certainly grant in the end. We have virtual amnesty now, because our people are too brave, and too magnanimous, to enter upon the business of confiscation and capital punishment. The negroes are doing their work very well. They labor with diligence, and, as the elections show, vote promptly and intelligently. We certainly have not seen any of that blind and docile obedience to their old masters, which we were assured was inseparable from their former condition of slavery. Nor have we noticed any evidences of the malignity and vengeance which the Copperheads assured us would result from their accession to power. We have had no general law of disfranchisement in the State Conventions, no voting each other farms, no effort to force themselves into office, no clannishness, not even the excesses of whiter races emerging from slavery. It will be some time perhaps before suffrage is as intelligent as in the North; but we believe it to be quite as intelligent as in many wards of New York city. Events already justify the wisdom of impartial suffrage, and Congress may well leave reconstruction to time.

Impeachment is an immediate question. We have not discussed it, because we believe it has passed above the range of newspaper discussion. Impeachment is a matter of law and evidence, and nothing is more indecent than the clamor for its passage unless it is the clamor against its passage. Our danger is that, having a two-thirds Republican vote, we are tempted to impeach an officer who differs with the Republican party. Mr. Johnson may leave the party without committing a crime against the Constitution, and now, with the law plainly written, and the evidence before them, our representatives must act as though the Republican party never existed. Possibly there is evidence of high crimes and misdemeanors. We do not see it in the printed volume, and at the same time we do see an amount of gossip and slander in the shape of evidence which it is painful to have in print. There are *ex parte* statements—taken secretly—without the privilege of cross-examination or explanation, from witnesses of every grade of responsibility. The American mind will certainly revolt against this, as the English mind revolted against the enormous revelations of Titus Oates; and Congress could do nothing better than to pass a resolution either forbidding these scandal-gathering committees, or giving their investigations a tone of fairness. We trust that impeachment will be immediately considered, together with the revelations of the other "investigating" committees. Then Congress may begin its work.

The most important part of this work will be financial. The country is in a condition of fever. We have lived an artificial, extravagant, unnatural life, and we are paying the penalty. Some of us insist upon remaining feverish, preferring the flush and burning of disease to the monotony and calm of health. Others, who see that such a course is merely exhaustion—that we must get well as soon as possible, if we mean to get well at all, and that the longer we wait the more difficult convalescence will be, urge upon Congress the adoption of the true policy. Let us be honest, and prompt, and sincere in our financial transactions. Let us say that a debt is a debt and a dollar a dollar, and that any sacrifice necessary to the payment of an honest debt in honest dollars receivable at the Mint, will be gladly accepted. There is nothing easier than to do what is right—nothing more perilous than to do what is wrong, but seems expedient. We trust that our representatives will enter upon the session conscious of this, and determined to place the country, so far as legislation can place it, upon the basis of health and prosperity.

Congress on the National Finances and Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is clear that Congress understands what is to be shortly the absorbing subject before the country. Members see that the press and men's minds everywhere are occupied with questions relating to our national finances, the currency and the national bank system. This is shown by the numerous measures submitted and the discussion that commenced immediately on the reassembling of that body. It is equally clear that our representatives have exhibited thus far narrow views upon these questions. They have been nibbling at them all around, and do not seem to have the capacity to take them in and digest them. No one has presented a general, comprehensive, and statesmanlike measure, adapted to our situation and the wants of the country. We are like a ship at sea tossed about without any one at the helm. Never was there such a want of a great statesmen to manage the financial affairs of a nation, and never such an opportunity for one to become famous.

Our public men are in this like ignorant doctors, who break down the health or kill their patients by overdosing—by dosing too much. The country needs not so many nostrums. It is full of latent vitality and will recover itself if left alone. As to the currency and returning to specie payments, nothing should be done. The laws of trade, which are as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, will regulate all that. Let the currency remain as it is, except to make it uniform by withdrawing the national bank circulation and substituting legal-tenders in its place, and we shall grow up to specie payments within a few years, and as soon as it would be prudent to come to that. Indeed, looking at the wonderful progress of the country, there is reason to conclude that the present volume of currency will be insufficient in the course of a few years. The population increases millions every year, and our internal trade is growing constantly in a surprising manner. Our trade will be doubled, probably, in ten years, and fifteen millions or more will be added to the population. Will there not be required a corresponding amount of currency? And if we are all the time growing thus, with an increasing necessity for more currency, is it not evident that we shall gradually and healthfully come up to specie payments, should the present circulation be left undisturbed?

Everything is established upon our present currency basis—all debts, all obligations of whatever kind, all property and all the transactions of business and life are established upon it. If legislation or the action of the Government in any way forcibly disturbs this state of things, and it be not allowed to regulate itself by the ordinary course of events, would not that violently change all values and obligations? Rich men and creditors, and especially the bondholders, would be benefited; but debtors and the poor must suffer. The means of the industrious classes would be reduced, the burden of taxation would become insupportable, and the revenue of the Government would become insufficient. It is said by the contraction theorists that forcing specie payments would benefit the laboring poor, because prices would decline. But would not wages decline in the same proportion? Wages would fall probably more than prices, while the demand for labor would necessarily be less on account of the less amount of money to employ it. If the laborer and farmer pay more for what they have to buy, they get more for their labor and produce. There is no class of the community that would be benefited, and hardly any that would not suffer, by forcing specie payments, except the rich and the bondholders.

England tried this forcing process in obedience to the clamors of the rich and the bondholders after the exhausting wars with the First Napoleon, and the consequence was seen in continued revulsions, financial distress, and general pauperism. The masses of the people had no voice in the Government, and the great capitalists, the Jews, the landholders, and the bondholders, had it all their own way. The history of England from 1817, when the efforts to force specie payments commenced, to about 1825, when this was reached, is a history of commercial disasters and distress. The resumptionists found the difficulties so great that the Government had to extend the time of resumption, though bent upon forcing it. Long after that, indeed, there recurred the most terrible periods of suffering from the same cause. More than once England, with all her stability, was brought to the verge of revolution. The history of that country should teach us to avoid the evils she suffered.

But suppose we should never have a metallic currency, what harm would be done? Who would suffer? If the currency be paper or gold, iron or brass, it is the same for one as for another—the same for all. Whatever the Government makes a legal-tender is the money of the country, and all values are based upon it. One material is as good as another for the purposes of internal trade, and paper is fully as convenient, or perhaps more convenient, than gold and silver. Indeed, if we had a metallic currency to-morrow, by far the greater part of transactions in trade would be done with paper, with paper checks, notes, or bank circulation. It has always been so, and all the specie that we ever had in the country would not be sufficient for the purposes for which paper is used in one form or another.

The historian Alison says a great commercial country should have two currencies—paper money for internal trade, and specie for paying the balances of foreign trade. This, in fact, would be but one currency; for gold would be only an article of commerce, answering the same purposes as cotton or any other commodity in paying the balance of foreign trade. Our legal-tenders answer the first purpose now, and our annual crop of eighty or ninety millions of gold and silver answers the other. The great advantage is that neither England nor any other foreign country can disturb our internal trade or financial affairs at home while we have a paper currency. They cannot drain that away from us and create financial distress. With a purely metallic currency we should be always at the mercy of foreigners. They could put the screws on at any time and drain enough specie away to produce trouble. It is for this reason chiefly, we suppose, Mr. Alison recommended a paper currency for home use in a great commercial nation. If the national bank circulation were withdrawn, as it ought to be, and we had a uniform legal-tender currency, we should realize, in a great measure, Mr. Alison's idea. It may be that this republic is destined, through its experience, to establish a new and improved system of currency and finance, as it has initiated other great reforms in the world. Will Congress take up this subject in a broad and comprehensive point of view? At all events, any further contraction of the currency should be stopped, Mr. McCulloch's power to do evil should be taken away, and if the President will not voluntarily remove his incompetent Secretary of the Treasury, Congress should demand his removal and the appointment of a statesman in his place.

The Impeachment Folly.

From the N. Y. Times.

We trust the assurances that the impeachment project is dead in Congress are well founded. The country will rejoice at the summary dismissal of this wild scheme of partisan and personal malice. It had its origin in no calm, considerate regard for the public honor or safety; in no distinct and settled conviction of justice and public policy; but in the determination of a reckless faction, intent only on the accomplishment of factious ends. Wendell Phillips justly boasts, in a late number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, that he was the author of the impeachment project; and he demanded it at the outset, on the ground that the President was "an obstacle" to the designs of the extremists, "which must be got rid of." It was to "get rid of an obstacle"—not to vindicate the justice or the honor of the nation—that the ultraists resolved on impeachment.

While the mass of the people never sympathized with the motive, they were deceived in regard to it and apparently acquiesced in the scheme. They were misled by the overwhelming flood of denunciation and abuse by which the President was assailed. The history of our country shows nothing to compare with it. The reckless bitterness of party strife is always sharp enough with us, and we have had instances in which the betrayal of party confidence has subjected individuals to special obloquy. But for ferocity and malignity we have never had anything which could compare with the crusade of the last two years against President Johnson. The party in Congress seems to have resolved itself into an organized bureau of defamation and calumny—each member vieing with every other in the variety and enormity of the crimes he could lay to the President's charge, and in the unmeasured vehemence and force of the language in which his accusations were clothed. The President was openly accused, by these representatives of the people, in the high council chamber of the nation, with personal drunkenness, profligacy, and venality of the most shocking character; with bribery, robbery, and betrayal of the public trusts; with conspiracy against the peace, rights, and liberties of the nation; with having organized and stimulated mobs and riots in Memphis and New Orleans, for the purpose of again embroiling the nation in civil war; with having conspired with the conquered Rebels of the South to reverse the victory achieved by the Union arms, and with every other crime, official and personal, civil, political, and private, which ingenuity could invent or the base imaginations of virulent and relentless enemies could conceive. Naturally enough, these accusations from such high quarters, made with so much of clamorous confidence, and countenanced by the maladroit conduct of the President himself, commanded to a very great extent the credence and respect of the public; and it is scarcely surprising that a committee of inquiry should have been ordered, with the very wide and hearty approval of the public.

This inquiry was put into the hands of the very men who had been most vehement in their accusations. They had unchecked control of the machinery by which the truth of their charges were to be established. They called whatever witnesses they liked, asked whatever questions they liked, and shaped the whole inquisition, in all particulars, to suit themselves. The record shows that they were quite as remorseless and unscrupulous in their efforts to prove their charges as they had been in making them. No testimony which promised support came amiss. No character was too vile or too notorious to be used in their hands against the President. Shameless bawds, acknowledged pimps and spies, confessed and convicted perjurers, were summoned to the witness-box, and invited to share in the great political hunt. Leading questions were asked, the vaguest hearsay was admitted as evidence, and every rule and requirement which the lowest criminal court in the land would scrupulously enforce for the protection of the meanest wretch accused of crime, were thrown aside and utterly disregarded in this investigation. The party press was kept unceasingly at work during all this time, in keeping the public mind in a state of rancorous excitement and in sharpening the public appetite for revenge. And the leading radicals in Congress, feeling very justly that they were on trial in this matter quite as much as the President, followed up the crusade they had set on foot with unceasing assiduity, by speeches, letters, and every other mode of influence at their command.

The result is at last before the country. A majority of the Committee has been induced, by means of which the country would be very glad to have more satisfactory information, to report in favor of impeachment. But the evidence on which this report professes to be based has gone out with it; and we are not surprised by the assurances which reach us from every quarter, that the feeling produced throughout the whole country is one of utter disgust and revulsion. The empty, shallow, baseless nature of the whole crusade stands revealed. The portentous charges against the President—the accusations which were expected to overwhelm him with the wrath of an aroused nation, turn out to be nothing more than the howling clamors of partisan hate. Of proof of the charges preferred, there is absolutely none. Of all the allegations against the President—in matters either of political design or of personal conduct—there is not one that is not either scattered to the winds, or infinitely weakened by the very evidence adduced to sustain it.

We regard the President as beyond the reach of political redemption. His own errors of judgment, temper, and conduct have rendered it quite impossible for any political party ever to espouse his cause, and his public life will probably close with his present term of office. But both personally and officially he will profit greatly by the investigation, relentless and pitiless as it has been, which his malignant enemies have made into his character and conduct. And all the country now asks at the hands of Congress is, that it will bury this whole offensive and pestilent proceeding, as speedily as possible, out of the public sight.

This Session—The Chart by Which Congress Will Sail.

From the N. Y. World.

The first Monday in December is the regular day, fixed by the Constitution, for opening the annual session of Congress. The bits and patches of sessions, of which there have been three since the third of March, have been like marriages not duly solemnized by the parson. The President has delivered no message; the Secretaries have sent in no reports; there has been none of the pomp and circumstance which fitly attend the assembling of the lawmakers of a great nation. We cannot remember that either of these bastard sessions so much as asked the paternal blessing, by the customary courtesy of appointing a committee to wait on the President, inform him that Congress was organized, and ready to receive any communication he had to transmit. The session which opened yesterday was attended with the usual forms and the dignified courtesies which ought to prevail between the different branches of the Government. For the ensuing week or two the press will be inundated with documents and department reports. Before public attention is distracted and glutted by the multiplicity, it may not be amiss to cast an inquiring glance forward in search of the coasts and headlands by which the course of the ship will be regulated.

The session next preceding a Presidential election has almost always shaped its business with reference to that event, and there is every reason for supposing that the present will not be an exception. There is a certain amount of routine business which must be transacted of course, and some other necessary things will be done because neglect would give a handle to political opponents. But all the *greater* questions will be discussed, and all the *larger* measures will be shaped, almost solely with reference to their bearing on the Presidential contest. Nothing which is decided this session will be decided on its proper merits, except where party policy and the public interest may happen to coincide.

Financial questions will be warmly debated; but less with a view to their settlement than to make them available in the interest of a particular candidate. Whatever tends to kindle a blaze on these questions dwarfs General Grant and magnifies Judge Chase. We do not know whether General Butler, who detests Grants, and will go all lengths to injure him, made himself the champion of a startling financial doctrine with a simple view to alarm the banks and bondholders, and by this wily method precipitate Congress into discussions fatal to Grant; but he could not have managed with greater address had this been his sole object. Butler's ostensible policy is the very opposite of Chase's; but nothing tends so powerfully to bring Chase into the foreground as the apprehensions which have been excited, and the activity which will be stimulated, by Butler's bold onset. The great banking interest and the great bondholding interest would infinitely prefer Chase to Grant. These powerful interests can derive little advantage from any laws which this Congress may pass, inasmuch as it can pass none which its successors may not repeal. But if they can elect a President pledged by his antecedents, and his pride of paternity, to the policy most favorable to them, they will see their way clear for the next five years, and will be content to trust to the chapter of accidents for the rest. Grant has neither the motives nor the ability to serve them which they rely upon in Chase, Chase is so thoroughly versed in the subject, he so well understands its windings and intricacies, that he can aid the moneyed interests under plausible and deceitful shams; while Grant knows so little of the channel to be navigated, that even with the most strenuous intention to serve them, he might carry the vessel straight ahead upon sunken rocks, when a more skilful pilot, by seeming to sail backwards, might take the surest way out. In engineering a policy which runs counter to popular feeling, much must be done by dexterity and craft. General Grant has obviously no qualifications for the financial manœuvres to which Mr. Chase may be presumed equal. The great monetary interests which have so much at stake, and can afford lavish contributions to lobbying and electioneering funds, will not permit the selection of any other Republican candidate than Chief Justice Chase, if their exertions can prevent it.

About the time that the financial questions will have been hammered on the Congressional anvil to a white heat, the State Governments constructing in the South will be knocking for admission. This will be the critical juncture; the action taken on these applications will strike the balance in favor of Chase if they succeed; in favor of Grant if the subject is postponed by sending back the Constitutions for amendment. Grant, in the estimation of his supporters, has good chances of election without the Southern vote; Chase has none. But this consideration would have little weight if the nomination were not of more immediate and decisive consequence than the election. If Mr. Chase is beaten in the Republican National Convention, that defeat is fatal, and there is no more to be said. If the reconstructed States are represented in that Convention, their delegates will be glowing radicals, and all their votes given to Chase. From the day that their Constitutions are sanctioned, they cannot be excluded; so that if the States are admitted previous to the Republican Convention, the Chase faction will be reinforced by about seventy votes, and Grant be easily disposed of. But if, when the Convention meets, the Southern Constitutions have either not been acted upon or remanded for revision, delegates from those States will be excluded, and the competition more equal. The bank and bondholding interests, with their strong preference for Chase, will probably be powerful enough to secure the prompt admission of the reconstructed States, if they can meanwhile get Congress deeply interested in the financial questions, and a majority of both Houses committed to the leading features of the Chase policy. This, therefore, will be the chief business and effort of the first two months of the session. Mr. Chase has a clear conception of the exigencies of the situation, and is exerting all his influence in favor of moderation in the reconstructed constitutions. He has made a visit to Virginia with that object. It concerns him vitally that they shall be so unobjectionable to Republicans that Grant's friends in Congress cannot send them back for revision.

These tactics would not naturally be expected to bring a further advantage to the radicals in weakening the Democratic party. If the Southern States are shut out of the Union, it might be questionable whether they would be represented in the Democratic National Convention. If they could give no votes in the election, why should they have any part in the nomination? But if the Southern States are readmitted, their delegates would be excluded from neither Convention. The Republican delegates from the South would secure the nomination of Chase, and it may be calculated that the Democratic delegates from the same section would turn the scale in favor of the Democratic candidate most acceptable to the South, even against one certain of a large support in the North. But as the Southern Democrats could give no effective aid to the candidate after controlling the nomination, the radical plan might be expected to weaken Mr. Chase's enemies as well as supplant his rival.

We do not concern ourselves, at present, to find the flaws and weak points in this plan of operations, our purpose being merely to *reconnoitre* Congress and get the key to its probable action. The impeachment flurry will soon blow over. Even the ultra-radicals have nothing solid to gain by it, and the certainty that, if brought to a trial, it will end in a damaging *fiasco*, will cause it to be strangled in the cradle. If the House votes to sustain the majority report of the Committee, there can be no retreat afterwards. The House will be *committed*. It will have to prepare regular articles, appoint managers, and do its best to secure a conviction. The Senate could not decline the trial, nor could they give their verdict without hearing the evidence in all its unwieldy length. The country would get thoroughly disgusted, and the acquittal would be regarded as a great triumph of the President over the Republican party. There is too much shrewdness in Congress to play so losing a game. We accordingly expect to see the impeachment project squelched as soon as it can be brought to a vote.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1221 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [9 7 thstu

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,100 00	
On Fire Risks	153,506 11	
		$813,607 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		335,395 00
		$1,149,002 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	
		$743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445 09
		$848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,633 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums		
Policy Stamps, etc	20,618 69	
Expenses, etc	17,082 43	
		$608,543 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's		$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881		134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes		52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)		125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		25,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan		4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		7,800 00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		201,900 00
$1,161,400	par. Market value $1,102,802 50 Cost $1,089,679 25.		
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 00 Estimated value		3,017 00
Cash in Bank		$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer		198 51	
			103,315 62
			$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 15] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET,

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,539,363.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765 00
Premiums	1,179,598 00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614 12.	INCOME FOR 1867, $560,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 14 3m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,765,367 80

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.	

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premium, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Money received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,
JOHN WUCHERER, President.	

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 20

MARCO BOZZARIS.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

At midnight, in his guarded tent,
  The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
  Should tremble at his power;
In dreams, through camp and court, he bore
The trophies of a conqueror;
  In dreams his song of triumph heard;
Then wore his monarch's signet ring—
Then pressed that monarch's throne—a king!
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
  As Eden's garden bird.

At midnight, in the forest shades,
  Bozzaris ranged his Suliote band,
True as the steel of their tried blades,
  Heroes in heart and hand.
There had the Persian's thousands stood,
There had the glad earth drank their blood,
  On old Platæa's day.
And now there breathed that haunted air
The sons of sires who conquered there,
With arm to strike, and soul to dare,
  As quick, as far as they.

An hour passed on—the Turk awoke;
  That bright dream was his last;
He woke to hear his sentry's shriek:
"To ARMS! they *come!* the GREEK! the GREEK!"
He woke to die 'midst flame and smoke,
And shout, and groan, and sabre-stroke,
  And death-shots falling thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain cloud;
And heard, with voice as trumpet loud,
  Bozzaris cheers his band:—
"Strike—till the last armed foe expires!
Strike—for your altars and your fires!
Strike—for the green graves of your sires!
  GOD, and your native land!"

They fought, like brave men, long and well;
  They piled the ground with Moslem slain;
They conquered—but Bozzaris fell,
  Bleeding at every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile, when rang their proud hurrah,
  And the red field was won;
Then saw in death his eyelids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
  Like flowers at set of sun.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
  Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath;
  Come when the blessed seals
That close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
Come, when the heart beats high and warm,
  With banquet-song and dance and wine—
And *thou* art terrible: the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
  Of agony, are thine.

But the Hero, when his sword
  Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
  The thanks of millions yet to be.
Come, when his task of fame is wrought—
Come, with her laurel-leaf, blood-bought—
  Come in her crowning hour—and then
Thy sunken eye's unearthly light
To him is welcome as the sight
  Of sky and stars to prisoned men:
Thy grasp is welcome as the hand
Of brother in a foreign land;
Thy summons welcome as the cry
That told the Indian isles were nigh
  To the world-seeking Genoese,
When the land wind, from woods of palm,
And orange groves, and fields of balm,
  Blew o'er the Haytian seas.

Bozzaris, with the storied brave
  Greece nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee!—there is no prouder grave,
  Even in her own proud clime.
She wore no funeral weeds for thee,
  Nor bade the dark hearse wave its plume,
Like torn branch from death's leafless tree
In sorrow's pomp and pageantry.
  The heartless luxury of the tomb!
But she remembers thee as one
Long-loved, and for a season gone;
For thee her poet's lyre is wreathed,
Her marble wrought, her music breathed;
For thee she rings the birth-day bells;
Of thee her babes' first lisping tells;
For thine her evening prayer is said
At palace couch and cottage bed;
Her soldier, closing with the foe,
Gives for thy sake a deadlier blow;
His plighted maiden, when she fears
For him, the joy of her young years,
Thinks of thy fate, and checks her tears.
  And she, the mother of thy boys,
Though in her eye and faded cheek
Is read the grief she will not speak,
  The memory of her buried joys,
And even she who gave thee birth
Will, by their pilgrim-circled hearth,
  Talk of thy doom without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's—
One of the few, the immortal names,
  That were not born to die!

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN W WARWICK, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 16 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM A. ALLISON, Auditor.
11 30stuth5t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 22 2] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.
12 3 tJ11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.
11 30 tJ19

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 ltr Philadelphia.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.
JUNIATA, 1218 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 2t No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST]
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1]

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 5 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET.
9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

THE COSFELDT PATENT LOWWATER DETECTOR COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
OFFICE, No. 132 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
PRESIDENT, WM. A. STEPHENS. | TREASURER, A. MERINO.
DIRECTORS,—
WM. A. STEPHENS, S. J. SOLMS,
WM. C. HOUSTON, A. MERINO.
The Company is now prepared to apply its Lowwater Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Cosfeldt, patented June 13, 1865, is conceded to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.
Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 tusm6t

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.
These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 30 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 29 6t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
December 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 29 6t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 9[illegible] lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [12 2 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,
Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6, at 4 o'clock, very elegant English and American books, superbly illustrated works, best editions of Poets; Folio Hogarth; Dore's Bible; Dante, Milton and Don Quixote; Lights and Shadows; New York Picture Galleries; Muspratt's Chemistry; Knight's and Staunton's Shakespeare; Dickens' Works, in cloth and half calf; Bulwer's Works; Disraeli's Works; Bohn's Libraries; Bell & Daldy's Aldine British Poets, 53 vols.; Imperial Dictionary, etc. Also, elegantly illustrated juveniles. [12 2 4t

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANOS, Very Fine French Plate Mirrors, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Etc. Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior Parlor, Dining-Room, and Chamber Furniture; fine Carpets, Stoves, etc. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, etc.
By order of administrator. 12 3 2t

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ASSETS.
On Monday.
December 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at the auction rooms, by order of the surviving assignees and trustees of Reed Brothers & Co., in pursuance of the authority of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the remaining assets of the said firm. Also, 174 87-100 acres of land in Woodbury county, Iowa, and 511 acres in Smith county, Texas.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [12 2 6t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable seasonable goods, suited to present sales. [11 30 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this
CELEBRATED CIDER,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. 3

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.................................$90,000
President—WHILL D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

DRAMATIC.

Mrs. F. W. Lander as "Elizabeth," at the Academy of Music

In the whole range of history and story, it would be difficult to find a more fitting theme than the life of the "Virgin Queen" for the basis of a legitimate drama. Her character was so intensely individual, and many of the events of her reign so tragical, that all of the essentials of a classical production exist, without material resort to the domain of romance. Yet it was not until Paolo Giacometti took the matter in hand, by express request of M'me Ristori, that the world was enabled to enjoy a dramatic treat so rare in these days of the sensational and muscular stage. The interpretation of the *role* as given by Ristori, has become a favorite in all parts of the country; and now Mrs. F. W. Lander has followed in the footsteps of the great tragedienne, and by earnest study and conscientious acting has achieved the rare success of popularity, with such a dazzling rival as the Italian queen of tragedy to remind her auditors of the contrast at every step.

Last evening this lady, who is considered by a majority of the critics as the most accomplished actress on the American stage, made her appearance as "Elizabeth," at our Academy of Music, and was greeted by a large and, to judge from the generous applause bestowed throughout, a highly delighted audience. But a few weeks have elapsed since our citizens have had an opportunity of beholding Ristori in the same great part, which is undoubtedly her most characteristic, and it was inevitable that the drift of comment upon Mrs. Lander's personation should assume the form of comparison. When we say, therefore, that the comparison was almost invariably favorable, we are bestowing high praise, but praise which is none the less deserved. Indeed, we know of no American actress, save Mrs. Lander, who could render "Elizabeth" even bearable to those who have ever seen Ristori portray the same part. Mrs. Lander has achieved the true conception of the character, and in so doing has gained a decided triumph of itself. She has not the same flexibility of countenance, nor a command of expression equal to Ristori; for the power of the latter in these respects borders upon the marvellous, and at times approaches the miraculous. But while Mrs. Lander succeeds admirably even in varying her features to suit the passion of the moment, she has at her command a versatility of action which more than compensates for any shortcomings in this one particular, as compared to Madame Ristori: while the tone of her voice is almost unexceptionable, and in this she achieves the most difficult of triumphs—that of overcoming the tendency to tear her passion into tatters.

We regret that the great pressure upon our columns to-day, in consequence of the deluge of Executive documents, prevents us from following the play in detail. We have the space only to note a few of the more prominent points in Mrs. Lander's personation of "Elizabeth." When the portrait of King James of Scotland is placed in her hands, in the first act, she makes a joyous exclamation concerning the manly beauty of the face, whereupon "Essex" lets fall the unfortunate words, "His mother's face!" Mrs. Lander's sudden change of manner and expression, as she responds "I don't think so," is truly admirable, and was fully appreciated by her auditors. So, in the second act, when Bacon gallantly starts off, crying "I go to thunder for the crown;" the rejoinder, "The crown can thunder for itself," is delivered with a startling emphasis which, added to the forcibleness of her momentary posture, displays Mrs. Lander's dramatic power to excellent advantage. The love scene in the same act is likewise well wrought up, and at the climax the acting of both Mrs. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor ("Earl of Essex") is admirable. The "Earl," flushed with the thought of having conquered the heart of the Queen, exclaims:—"My Queen! Queen of my soul, she has pressed my hand!" To which "Elizabeth" responds, with fine dramatic effect, "Unconsciously! unconsciously!" The act closes with the signing of Mary Stuart's death warrant, and here again Mrs. Lander, after reading the letter from the Queen of Scots, in which the latter wills her kingdom to Philip II of Spain, displays a true appreciation of the requirements of the situation, as she affixes her signature to the fatal document in great agitation, with the accompanying words:—"Of such a will I only am executor!" We can note only one more such point, with specimens of which the whole play teems. In the third act, where "Lady Howard" (Miss Jennie Gourlay) pleads the success of "Essex" in assaulting Cadiz against the protest of his superior officers, Mrs. Lander's rejoinder, "But not the less rebellious," gives another striking proof of her fine talent.

With regard to the acting of the members of Mrs. Lander's excellent company, we need only say that she is more fortunate than the majority of those whose attempts at personating a great character are frequently counteracted by the wretched support which they receive. Messrs. J. H. Taylor as "Essex," A. W. Fenno as "Burleigh," and George Beck as "Bacon," as well as Miss Minnie Monk as "Lady Burleigh," and Miss Jennie Gourlay as "Lady Howard," are earnest and faithful; and the first in the list fairly divides the applause with Mrs. Lander at the close of the third act, when "Essex" is consigned to the Tower, after being slapped in the face by the Queen.

Elizabeth will be presented every evening during this week, except Friday, when Mrs. Lander will, on the occasion of her benefit, appear in *Mary Stuart*, for the first time in Philadelphia.

Governor Brownlow on Education in Tennessee.

Governor Brownlow has written the following letter to the President of the Tennessee Teachers' State Association:—

* * * "Nothing is plainer than that the destructive shock from which we are recovering did not spring up in a night. It was the growth of years in the education of public sentiment. We have upon us the evils left behind by the war, its wastes and its poverty, its ignorance, vice and crime, and the remaining hostile sentiments out of which it grew.

"Burthened with these ills we must rebuild the State. It has been my determination to resist all rebuilding on a foundation of sand, and to allow no flaw in the rising structure of state. Our legislators have wisely removed the traces of inequalities from our laws, and sought to place them on the cornerstone of justice. These laws and their administration in the courts, and the spirit of the times, are uniting their influence for the development of sentiments fitted to restore public confidence, peace, prosperity, and patriotism.

"The loyal press and pulpit and institutions of learning are adding their influence. But the work they leave undone looks to you, beseeching you by all the wastes and ruins of the past, and by all the uplifted hands of the rising generation, to do wisely and well the school training of every child in the State. We can afford to be indifferent to no child, however humbly born. His brains are not measured by the poverty of his father's purse. He will grow up either to produce public virtue and wealth, or to destroy them. If he is not trained in your schools he will be trained elsewhere, and be specially likely to tax the State for his trial in the courts and his punishment in the prison.

"We must not expect our schools to be better than our teachers. And their quickening and shaping of the minds of our youth must determine the character of our citizens for the observance of law and for the production of wealth in the various pursuits of life. Well-conducted schools must furnish that skilful labor which shall increase tenfold the productions of our rich soil, and evoke from our unexplored mines untold millions of wealth."

"Too Ignorant to Vote."

The following letter *verbatim et literatim*, as printed, was sent to the office of a Leavenworth paper, and "speaks for itself":—

"KIKARCO, nov. the 24, 1867.—Dere Zare:—Will you pleze inform me weather niggur shpringe Was carrid at The late lection. If each ignrant peepul is to vest I want to leav this God furseaking State, and Go back to Suthern illinois.

"Yeurs Trooly."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

11 21 thstust Below Fourth, South Side.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$187 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 33	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 5 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,

11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1mp

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S,

8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 6p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 4p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3p

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 621 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 6p]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT

$20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.

$100 and upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100.....TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.

$100 to $300.....THREE PER CENT

$300 and over.....FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.....TWO PER CENT

From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT

From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

MINK SABLE

ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 708 RACE Street. 9 17 3p

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

OIL PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW OPEN

THEIR LATEST COLLECTIONS

OF

EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,

The Works of the Most

Celebrated Modern Painters.

Unusual care has been bestowed upon the selection of their Works of Art this season, a far greater extent of country having been visited than usual, and a very general acquaintance with the great Artists of Europe has resulted in the acquisition of a more choice and extensive assortment of Paintings than they have ever before exhibited.

The artists represented are prominently as follows:—

ADOPH STADEMANN,
CH. HOGUET,
E. FRIEDRICHSEN,
MAX MICHAEL,
A. BRAITH,
W. AMBERG,
J. H. DE HAAS,
DE VOS,
DE NOTER,
CARL BILLNER,
J. ARNOLD,
A. MARTIN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
CARL BOKER,
A. PREYER,
H. HERZOG,
H. RHOMBERG,
JACOBSEN,
SIMMLER,
C. JUNGHEIM,
FRIED VOITZ,
A. LEU,
REIMER DAHLEN,
BENO MUHLIG,
W. VERSCHUUR,
CARL HUBNER,
H. WERNER,
HERMANN BETHKE,
VAN STARKENBORGH,
VON SEBEN,
PAUL WEBER,
EMILIE SCHOULTE,
R. ZIMMERMANN,
KAUFFMANN,
P. LOSSOW,
BOSCH. 11 29 mwlm

THE GREAT PAINTING,

CHRIST

In the House in Emmaus,

BY CARL MULLER,

Is now on Exhibition at

BAILEY & CO.'S GALLERIES,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 O'CLOCK. [10 2 thstu

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO BE HAD ONLY AT

BAILEY & CO.'S,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

All the Paintings in this fine Collection are on Private Sale, and the attendant has a list of prices.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

For all the good colors of All-wool Poplins.

EIGHTY-SEVEN CENTS

For all the shades of Poplins, reduced from $1·25.

ONE DOLLAR

For wide extra good Poplins—old gold price.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

For a fair quality of French Merinoes.

EIGHTY-SEVEN CENTS

For good French Merinoes, in all the good colors.

ONE DOLLAR

For much wider and better Merinoes.

BLACK POPLINS

Of every grade, as cheap as they can be sold.

BLACK MERINOES

$1·00 and upwards, all new purchases.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

An excellent assortment, also Mourning Shawls.

HOSIERY,

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Balmorals, etc. [9 7 stuth

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILS,

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1100 CHESNUT Street. No. 1100 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DIMPFEL'S

PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NOE XPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstuim] F. P. DIMPFEL,

OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 15, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, FUSEY BROTHERS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 22 thstuthsrp J. G. FULLER,